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SPECIAL NOTICE:—Commencing from MONDAY, 16th DECEMBER,
1929, and until further notice this service will be maintained as follows:—

Hong Kong to Macao: 8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"
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THE TRUE SPIRIT OF THE LEGION.

THE RALLYING CALL OF A DEAD HAND.

FAMOUS FIGHTERS WHO SERVED MADAME FRANCE.

BATTLEFLAGS WHICH INSPIRE RARE COURAGE.

[By RALPH HEINZEN, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

SIDI-BEL-ABBES.—The spirit of the Legion and its famous discipline are the result of a super-rated *esprit de corps* and not the workings of an iron hand encased in a silk glove.

The officers of the French Foreign Legion are not slave drivers, and the men themselves are not of the heart to allow themselves to be handled by slave-driving methods. The excellent fighting spirit of these regiments is obtained by a means almost childish in its simplicity.

In the Museum.

The first few weeks of a Legionnaire's life here at the mother barracks are staged by such marvellous scene shifters and stage directors that at the end of that time he is roaring to go and if provided a machine-gun and a belt of bullets he will go out and bar a mountain pass single-handed.

The recruit is taken by an older Legionnaire into the Legion museum, walked around the walls to touch tattered battle flags and stands for hours beside vivid paintings while traditions of Legion daring are recited to him.

As a climax he is allowed to touch the artificial hand of Captain Danjou, hero of the Legion campaign in Mexico, considered by the entire Legion to be the lucky piece of the regiment. Whenever a Legionnaire wants courage he thinks of that hand. It is his bugle call in battle.

Under a Glass Case.

Captain Danjou was one of 33 men of the Legion attacked by 2,000 Mexicans in a farmhouse at Camarone. Rushed by bayonets, the gallant little band was all but wiped out although the Mexicans were held off for hours. Three badly wounded survivors who crawled to safety took with them the

artificial "left hand" of Captain Danjou.

The hand lies under glass here in the Legion museum. There is a Legion legend that those who touch it never die in battle. Many a hard-hearted but superstitious soldier asks as a special privilege to be allowed to touch the hand before leaving Sidi-bel-Abbes for an outpost where fighting is constant.

The recruit is walked to a vast painting picturing the action at the Cirque d'Alouana, in Morocco, when on May 15, 1911, Captain Duvell and one soldier, Peterson, fought off the Moors. They used up all their ammunition then took the breeches out of their rifles and hid them in their knapsacks to make the guns useless to their conquerors. The bolts were found when the bodies were recovered.

Royal Warriors.

If that has not sufficed to stir up the smouldering pride of the recruit in the Legion, he is shown the rifle of Private Verheyen who died at Souira, Morocco, on May, 1923. He was sent out to get wood, shot at and fatally injured, but dragged himself back to the post with his rifle, saying as his last words: "I did my duty, they didn't get my rifle."

He is shown a room filled with portraits of men who were before, or became famous after, serving in the Legion. There is Colonel Angell, who resigned the Swedish army where he was head of a regiment to become a Lieutenant in the Legion. "I have not lost any stripes in becoming lieutenant in the Legion. I feel I have gone up in grade," he declared.

The recruit is told that Prince Pierre of Monaco was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Legion during the war; that Prince Pierre of Serbia,

later King, was a second lieutenant during the war of 1919; that a Prussian Prince, a cousin of Wilhelm, died with the Legion at Geryville in 1909; and that a German cruiser called at Oran to take his body home.

Then there was the Burgomaster of Hamburg who enlisted in 1909. The German Government tried hard to prevent him serving his time, but failed. Bruno and Constant Garibaldi were with the 4th Regiment of the Legion. Then there was Lieut. Lève de Montgomery who hit a German prince in the eye during a tournament, was persecuted with his family and finally sought refuge with the Legion.

Glorious History.

In more recent time, the Legion has had glorious history. There are the pages written with American blood, where you find the names of Alan Seeger, James MacConnell, Sidney Drew, Gerald Chapman and Henry Farnsworth.

The Legion battleflags should inspire courage in any recruit. They start with the founding by Louis-Philippe in 1831 when he wanted a regiment to succeed the Hehenloo battalion. Then followed the Colonial campaigns in Africa, Tonkin, Dahomey, Madagascar, the Orient, and the western front.

During the world war, when many Americans fought in the Legion, its battleflags were seen in the thick of the fighting at Neuport, at Vimy ridge, the Somme, Verdun and along the Hindenburg Line at Neuville-sur-Margival.

The Legion's battleflags bear the gold cross of Italy, nine palms and the French *croix de Guerre* and Legion of Honour. Those are the reward of the glorious spirit which sent the Legion into the German lines often with almost certain annihilation.

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AGENTS.

2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(December 12.)

Lecture: "International questions arising out of the Pacific Conference" by Canon Streeter, H.K. University, 5.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Behind That Curtain."

World Theatre: "The Gate Crasher."

Star Theatre: "The Sin Sister."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Tides: High, 5.37 a.m. and 6.20 p.m.; Low, 12.04 a.m. and 12.02 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: London via Straits, parcels (Antenor).

Friday.

(December 13.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting Malena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Lecture: "God, man and immortality" by Canon Streeter, Cathedral Hall, 5.15 p.m.

Meeting for Students, Conducted by Canon Streeter, St. John's Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel and Hong Kong Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "White Shadows of the South Seas."

World Theatre: "The Gate Crasher."

Star Theatre: "The Sin Sister."

Saturday.

(December 14.)

Ember Day.

Bazaar, Diocesan Girls' School, 3 p.m.

Cricket:—League, Division I: H.K.C.C. v. University, Navy v. C.R.C., C.C.C. v. Army, Div. II: I.R.C. v. K.C.C., R.A.S.C. v. C.C.C.

Football:—Lai Wah Cup Final: Army v. Civilians, Junior Division, 5 a.m.

K.O.S.B. v. Eastern; South China v. Chinese "B"; Ewo v. R.A.M.C.; University v. South China "B"; Recreation Club; Chinese "A"; v. Navy; St. Joseph's v. Kowloon.

R.E.'s Whist drive Wellington Barracks, 8.30 p.m.

Philharmonic Society presents "The Geisha," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "White Shadows of the South Seas."

World Theatre: "The Gate Crasher."

Star Theatre: "The Sin Sister."

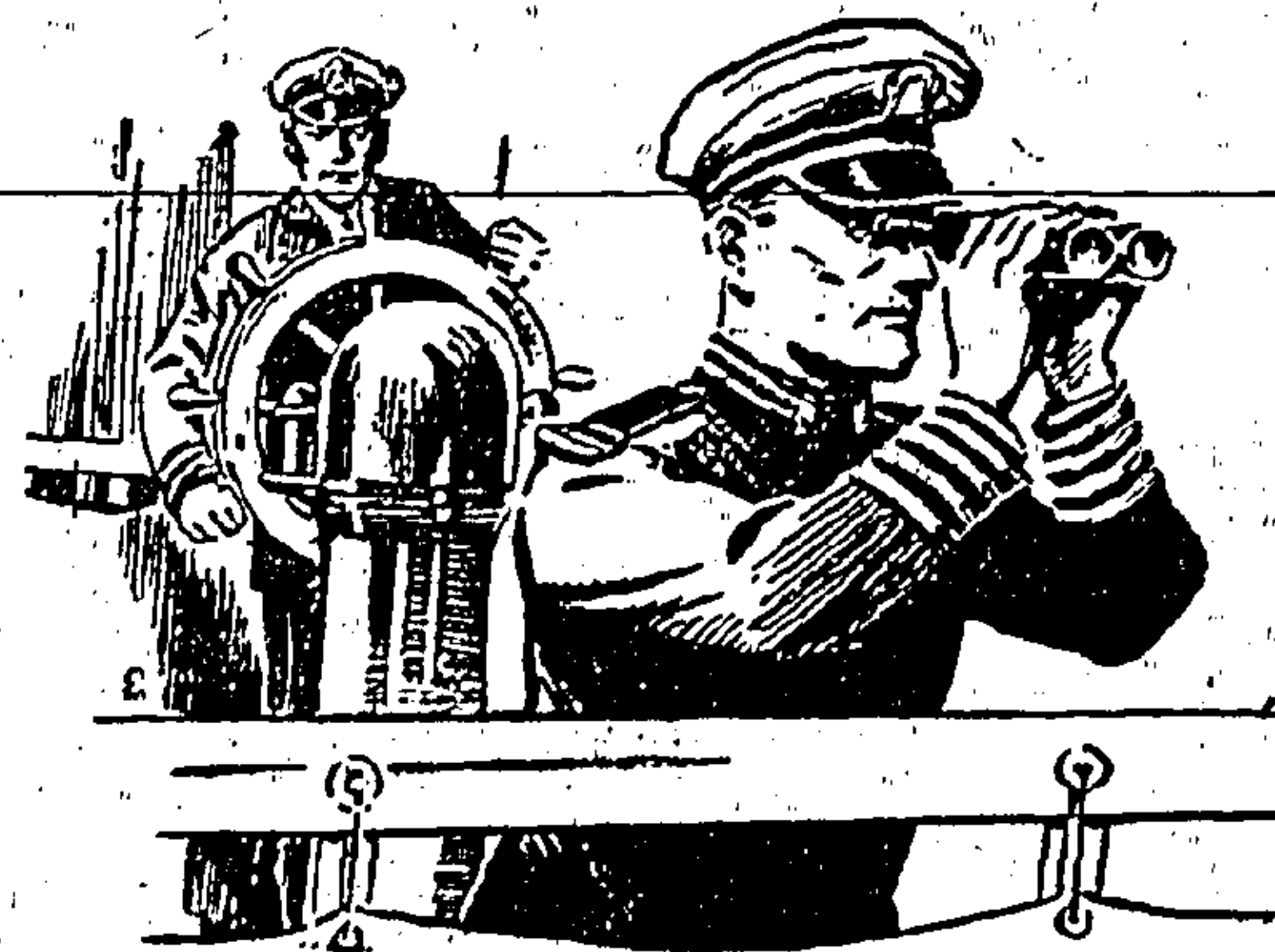
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.

Carnival Dance: Peninsula Hotel at 8.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High, 7.54 a.m. and 7.19 p.m.; Low, 1.53 a.m. and 1.11 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, letters only (Bangkok); Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Hakone Maru), 9.30 a.m.



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| 1 Qt. Goulemart Champagne. | 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. Vio de Paste Sherry. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeransen Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$33.

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| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. Englund's XXX Brandy. |
| 1 Pt. Peppermint G.F. | 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. Superior Rich Old Port. | 2 Qts. Medoc Claret. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeransen Bitters. |

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"SEQUEL TO BARRICADING THE
"WHEEL."

SUIT AGAINST THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

ALLEGED TRESPASS ON ROOF BY POLICE.

Koo Za Za (Khoo Chi Ping) was plaintiff in the Court of Consuls, before Messrs. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General for the United States and Senior Consul (presiding) in an action brought against the Shanghai Municipal Council. Plaintiff claimed \$2,000 for damages alleged to have been caused as a result of an unlawful trespass by members of the Shanghai Municipal Police at the time they barricaded "The Wheel" at No. 151c, Bubbling Well Road on May 25 last.

Counsel appearing were Mr. E. T. Maitland for plaintiff and Mr. G. H. Wright for the Council. Outlining the case, Mr. Maitland said that it was one for damages for alleged trespass by the police. It was alleged that the police, when raiding an alleged gambling house at 151c, Bubbling Well Road, on May 25 last, climbed on to the roof of plaintiff's house at 1003, Medhurst Road.

Mr. Wright pointed out that the place had never been raided by the police though the police would like to have done so.

Tantamount to a Raid.

Mr. Maitland replied that it was tantamount to a raid because barricades were put up and people were prevented from going in. Nevertheless, police clambered over the roof of plaintiff's house without permission and broke the tiles. The inmates, including a number of children, were greatly terrified and shocked. On July 3, a letter was received from the municipal secretary admitting that a member of the police had clambered on the roof and offering, without prejudice, to repair the roof but refusing to admit claims for monetary damages. The extraordinary part of the whole thing was that, in their answer now, the Council denied the allegation.

Plaintiff said that at about 1 a.m. on May 26, he heard the noise of tramping outside his house so he peered out of a window and saw three foreign and one Chinese policeman in uniform. He did not recognize any of them. He dared not put on the light or go outside, fearing that robbers were about. His nephew's wife suffered the greatest shock. She was pregnant at the time and even at the present time she was not feeling well. She gave birth to a child on June 8.

Henry Khoo, nephew of the previous witness, said he was sleeping on the night in question and thought robbers were there and he was greatly scared. At first he did not dare open the window but later he opened one and saw three foreign policemen and a Chinese constable. He asked what was the matter and was told not to make any noise and to keep his mouth shut. His wife in the next room, was terrified and was crying. He told her not to be alarmed as he would protect her and they could run away if necessary arose. Witness then gave evidence as to the state of her health and as to medical attendance which was found necessary as a result of the shock. The children, he said, also cried.

No Permission Asked.

The police were there without permission but, if asked, he would have given them permission to go on to the roof.

Mr. Maitland: They came like bandits, eh?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Wright: Hooligans was the word you used before.

Mr. Wright: Should I be wrong if I said you were in some way connected with "The Wheel"?—Sure.

Counsel: I put it to you that the police running across your roof were Chinese who were escaping from "The Wheel"—I saw three foreigners and one Chinese. I don't tell lies. The secretary of the Council admitted that police were on the roof and he wouldn't lie.

Do you expect us to believe that you spent \$120 for repairs?—I have produced bills as evidence.

Do you think these sufficient evidence?—Sure.

Mr. Wright: Then you have a lot to learn.

Nothing to do with "Wheel."

Re-examined by Mr. Maitland, witness said that he had nothing to do with the Wheel.

You are my interpreter, are you not?—Yes.

Mr. Wright asked the witness if it were true that he was Mr. Maitland's interpreter, when Mr. Maitland said, "Of course he is."

Khoo Wang Sz (Mrs. Henry Khoo) said she was in bed with her child when she heard a noise on the roof. She was terrified and thought robbers were there, so she put on her clothes and sat down. Her heart beat quickly and she could not sleep until daybreak. She could not eat and her health was impaired as a result of the shock.

Attempts to Escape Frustrated.

Mr. Wright described the position of plaintiff's house and "The Wheel" aid said that, when the police learned that Chinese were escaping over the roof, Captain Martin ordered an officer to climb up and put a stop to it. There was no noise. If any damage had been done, the Council had promised to make good, but the Council had not even had the courtesy of an answer. Council suggested that the Court should inspect the premises.

Superintendent W. E. Fairbairn, in charge of the Reserve Unit, said he did not see or hear anyone escaping over the roof. Witness went there in the morning again but received no complaints of any damage being done or about the behaviour of his men.

Sub-inspector H. Willgoose said that, while the place was being barricaded, he heard a noise and shouting from an adjoining roof. Undoubtedly some people were crossing there, so he reported to his superiors and was told to go up and put a stop to it. He climbed up by means of a ladder, but did not break any tiles. He had to walk cautiously for his own safety.

In reply to Mr. Maitland, witness admitted that he did not ask for permission to get on to the roof because he did not have time. He did not take the trouble. He got there, but did not see anyone trying to escape.

The hearing was then adjourned.—N.C. Daily News.

A HUSBAND'S CRIME.

WIFE'S HAIR CUT OFF.

[United Press.]

Peking, November 24.—A Chinese Court has been called upon to decide whether a husband commits a crime by bobbing his wife's hair while she is sleeping.

The plaintiff in the case is Mrs. H. Wu, who called in the police in the middle of the night and demanded that they arrest her husband on a charge of bobbing her hair. The police hesitated, but finally arrested Mr. Wu, and referred the matter to the Court.

According to Mr. Wu's testimony before the magistrate, he is a progressive young man, thoroughly in sympathy with the modernist movement in China, and is particularly in favour of the prevalent mode of bobbed hair for Chinese women.

But his wife, he declared, comes of peasant stock, and thinks that modern women are at least sacrilegious. She regarded bobbed hair as an indication of deplorable tendencies.

Many were the quarrels in the Wu home on the subject of bobbed hair. Mr. Wu told the magistrate. When there was nothing else to talk about, the subject of bobbing Mrs. Wu's hair was reverted to.

Finally, Mr. Wu admitted, he became impatient, and decided to cut off his wife's hair while she was asleep. He succeeded in snipping off several locks before she woke up. She not only woke up all the neighbours in a radius of a block, but called in the police.

Now the Court must decide whether bobbing a wife's hair is a criminal offence.

DISEASE IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

A GREAT "DANGER AND SCANDAL."

HAIRDRESSERS' CONFERENCE.

The annual provincial conference of the Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, Wigmakers, and Perfumers was held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, recently, Mr. J. Foster, of London, presiding. The delegates, who came from Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Birmingham, and districts, were welcomed to the city by the Lord Mayor (Colonel G. Westcott).

Dr. E. T. Burke, Venereal Diseases Officer for the City of Salford, read a paper on "Medical subjects relative to the trade." Referring to Salford's clinic for the treatment of venereal disease, he said he wanted to speak to them upon the relationship existing between their trade and public health, in so far as venereal disease was concerned.

They must realise that the problem of syphilis was of the very highest importance from a national point of view, for there were 300,000 fresh infections yearly, and the infected population of England and Wales at any given moment amounted to 2,300,000 people. The whole of the infected population passed through the hands of the hairdressers continuously, to have its chins shaved and its hair cut and dressed. Syphilis was a contagious disease, hence their trade could be a very potent factor in encouraging or in limiting the spread of the disease.

Cuts and Abrasions.

They were apt to acquire infection themselves upon any cut or abrasion on their hands when dealing with an infected person, and they could also transfer the disease to a healthy person through the medium of instruments or towels. It was true that only seven customers in every 100 were likely to be infected cases, but that small proportion could convey infection to a large proportion of the healthy 93 per cent.

It was essential, then, that their work should be carried on in such a manner that infection would not be acquired by their staffs or transferred to customer on instruments or towels. This was to be achieved through "sterilisation"—scrupulous cleanliness. There was no more important part of their business than the ritual of sterile instruments and towels, and none that was better appreciated by the intelligent customer.

Speaking to them in their capacity as employers of labour, he declared that the usual attitude among British employers was either to ignore venereal disease among their employees or to penalise it. Both policies were suicidal. Ignoring it they contributed by neglect to the perpetuation of the problem. The thing to do was to make it perfectly clear to employees that infected persons would not be penalised because they have the disease, but that they must put themselves under treatment until cured and able to produce a certificate to that effect.

Where firms had adopted this procedure it had invariably been found that not only did labour losses through sickness fall considerably, but that production increased in a marked manner. It was somewhat disheartening to think that this policy had not yet penetrated into the consciousness of any public corporation.

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Bangkok	4th January	... 21
Singapore	9th "	... 36
Rangoon	13th "	... 48
Calcutta	17th "	... 60
Bombay	25th "	... 84
Aden	1st February	... 105
Port Sudan	4th "	... 114
Port Said	7th "	... 123
Naples	14th "	... 144
Monaco	16th "	... 150

(for Paris, London, etc.)

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A Real Danger.

"Here lies a real danger," Dr. Burke declared. "I am acquainted with very many cases of employees of municipalities, and of private firms as well, who are in charge of public vehicles such as trams, motor-buses, charabancs, taxis, railway engines, and railway signal boxes, who are suffering from grave syphilitic disease of the brain and spinal cord. For these men to be in charge of the things I have mentioned is a tremendous public danger and scandal. So long as it is allowed to continue, serious and fatal accidents are inevitable. A vehicle driver or a signalman suffering from locomotor ataxia or early general paralysis of the insane is much more dangerous than a drunken man in the same position."

He knew of "huses and other vehicles which were, at the moment and in the City of Manchester, in the charge of men with syphilis of the brain and spinal cord. He could not acquit the employers. He had to respect his patients' confidence. But there was nothing to prevent the employer finding out the condition of his employees as a duty to himself, the public, and his insurance company. "Some of the road and railway accidents of which you read in the papers, apparently obscure to coroners and other investigators, are only too plain to the syphilologist. The routine examination of men in charge of public vehicles for the presence of syphilis of the central nervous system would conserve a good deal of life, but until such a thing is put upon the Statute-book it will be interesting to see which Corporation—Manchester, Salford, or somewhere in the rest of England—will be first to see to it none of the drivers of its public vehicles is suffering from locomotor ataxia."

Mr. F. Chew, of Manchester, Mr. C. H. Friderich, of Sheffield, and Mr. B. Bernard, of Manchester, read papers of a technical and purely domestic nature, and there was a good deal of discussion upon the use of the Guild's assistants' agreement forms. Mr. J. E. Judson, of London, Guild superintendent, pressed for their more general use to prevent assistants practising hairdressing in their spare time.

PILES STOP TORMENTING!

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SOOTHING & HEALING BALM.

If you suffer the itching torment of piles never think of an operation until you have given that wonderful healing balm—Zam-Buk—a fair trial! Take the case of Mr. R. Gratton, late 1st Devon Regiment and note the immediate and pronounced effect of Zam-Buk even in this most obstinate trouble.

"Horseback riding on wet saddles brought on piles," says Mr. Gratton. "I shall never forget the agonies they caused. Besides the itching and smarting there was great loss of blood and I was reduced to a state of weakness. I used numerous salves, took many medicines, and finally underwent an operation in hospital. But even after that the piles returned again."

"Then Zam-Buk was recommended to me and I got a box. Relief followed soon after applying this herbal balm. Bleeding was stopped and the inflammation and itching pains were speedily allayed. In a comparatively short time Zam-Buk effected a complete cure. There's nothing else like Zam-Buk for soothing and healing. Compounded from rare herbal extracts, this famous remedy is guaranteed free from all animal fats. For minor and chronic skin diseases and for cuts, bruises, burns, and other injuries Zam-Buk is indispensable. All dispensaries and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk in handy size boxes. Full directions enclosed."

Forty grand and common jurors, men and women, were recently called to Sunderland Quarter Sessions to deal with one case adjourned from the previous session owing to the absence of the principal witness. Sir Henry Cautley, the Recorder, severely commented on the unnecessary expense and inconvenience entailed. Frederick Charles Butler, the solitary prisoner, who had the record of having been discharged from the Army with ignominy on three occasions, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for his share in the theft of a safe and £23 from the local stadium.



"The Whisky you ask for again"

McNISH'S
SPECIAL
SCOTCH WHISKY

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Sole Agents for Hong Kong and South China.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

I always lose an argument,
But when I get to bed,
I think of all the clever things
I might as well have said.

The Prospective Groom (gayly):
"Will it take much to feather a
nest?"
Furniture Dealer: "Only a little
down."

Booster: "She's a wonderful
skater. She can write her name on
the ice."
Creditor: "I wish she would
write it on a cheque."

Blinks: "Doesn't it make you
laugh to think of the old horse and
luggy days?"
Jinks: "Yes, except when I re-
member that a tack in the road
wouldn't spoil a trip in those days."

Innkeeper (to traveler who is com-
plaining about the billiard table):
"I might tell you, sir, that some
of the biggest professionals have per-
formed on this table."

Traveler: "Professional what?
Clod dancers?"

Wife: "I always allow my husband
to sit in an easy chair and put his
feet on the radiator."

Friend: "Why?"
Wife: "I have sometimes found
as much as 84 in change on the
floor the next day."

A well-known speaker lectured
to the members of a literary society,
and at the end of his address the
secretary approached him with a
check.

This he politely refused, saying
that it might be devoted to some
charitable purpose.

"Would you mind," asked the
secretary, "if we add it to our
special fund?"

"Not at all," said the speaker.
"What is the special fund for?"
"To enable us to get better lec-
turers next year."

She: "What do you mean by tel-
ling Maisie Smith that I was a
walking drugstore?"
He (brightly): "I mean—er—you
have everything, darling."

Recruit: "Well, what's the mat-
ter? Didn't I do all right in the
parade?"
Sergeant (sweetly): "Sure, you
did all right! Didn't you win it
by half a yard?"

First Stenographer: "Oh, it's
much too nice a day to spend work-
ing in the office. Let's ask the boss
for the afternoon off."

Second Ditto: "Yes, we can go
and see that new talkie!"

Mrs. Higginbotham: "I give 'im
no curate. Ah, says 'e, comin'
in 'ere, 'living in a state of con-
jugal bliss. So I ups and sez,
'Ere's me marriage lines, I sez,
'an' when you've 'ad a good look,
there's the door be'ind yer, I sez."

A youth with a large mouth
walked into a music shop to pur-
chase a mouth organ. He was
shown every make of mouth organ
in the shop, but still was not satis-
fied.

"Look here," said the assistant,
"we shall have to measure you
for one. Just try your mouth
along this piano."

A wholesale house had a slow ac-
count and finally wrote a rather
frank letter. The reply received
read as follows:

"What do you mean by writing
me such a letter? I know how to
run my business. Every month I
place all my bills in a basket and
figure how much I can pay on my
account; then I blindfold my stenog-
rapher as she draws the bills from
the basket until that amount is used
up. If you don't like the way I'm
doing, in the future I won't even
put your bill in the basket."

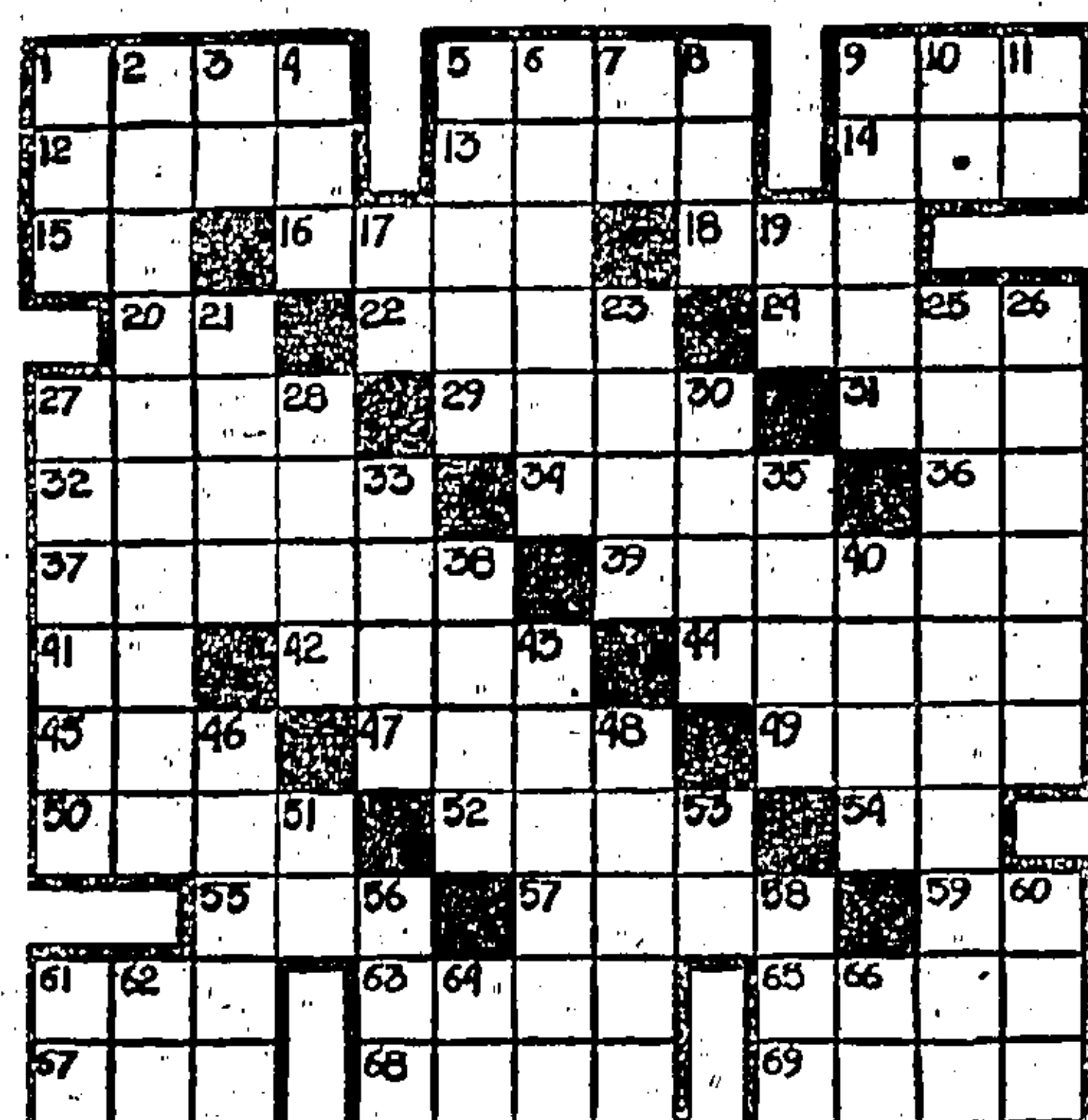
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This he politely refused, saying
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charitable purpose.

"Would you mind," asked the
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"Not at all," said the speaker.
"What is the special fund for?"
"To enable us to get better lec-
turers next year."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



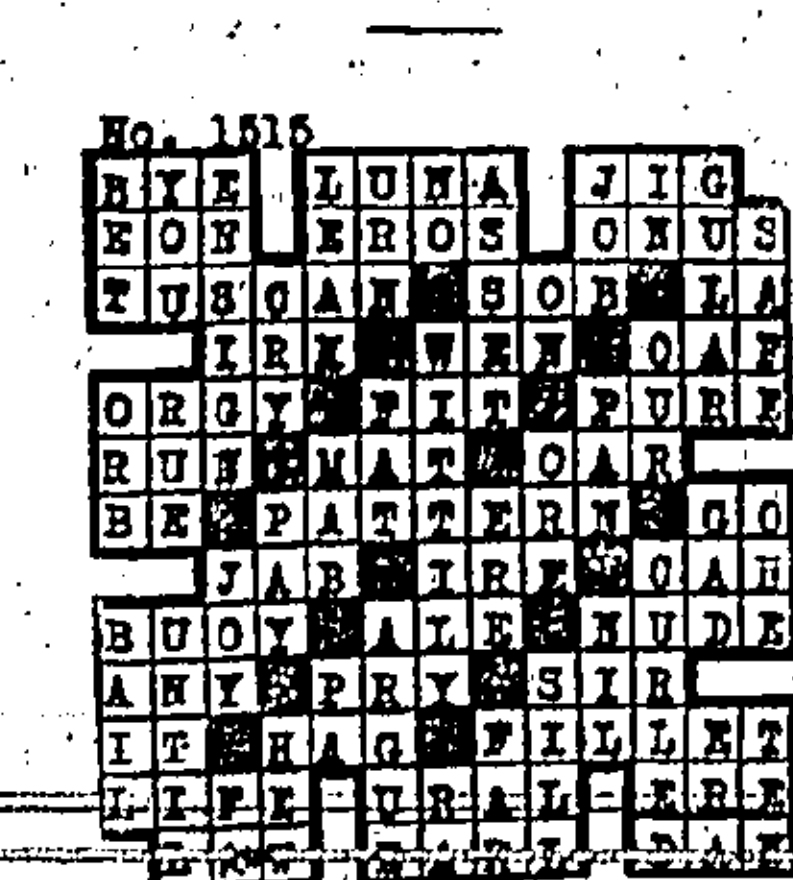
Horizontal.

- 1.—Monster.
- 5.—Gladly.
- 9.—Young animal.
- 12.—Pulled.
- 13.—Girl's name.
- 14.—Part of to be.
- 15.—Prefix; through.
- 16.—Mohammedan prince.
- 18.—Equality.
- 20.—Negative.
- 22.—American lake.
- 24.—Complete collections.
- 27.—To prepare for print.
- 29.—Old Irish capital.
- 31.—To observe.
- 32.—Item of property.
- 34.—Part of body.
- 36.—French article.
- 37.—Metric cubic measures.
- 39.—Attacked by waiting.
- 41.—Toward.
- 42.—Servant.
- 44.—To arrange in folds.
- 45.—To finish.
- 47.—To spill.
- 49.—Joyous.
- 50.—To persecute.
- 52.—Burden.
- 54.—By.
- 55.—A toy.
- 57.—In line.
- 59.—Exclamation.
- 61.—To unite.
- 63.—Ceremony.
- 65.—Part of eye.
- 67.—Pronoun.
- 69.—River of Flanders.

- 11.—Part of to be.
- 17.—Pronoun.
- 19.—While.
- 21.—River of France.
- 23.—Goddess of discord.
- 25.—Pertaining to thought trans-
ference.
- 28.—Sowed.
- 29.—Christian festival.
- 30.—Period.
- 31.—Among.
- 33.—Afternoon parties.
- 35.—Ice mountain.
- 38.—Grain storage place.
- 40.—Festive.
- 43.—To give.
- 46.—Tropical fruits.
- 48.—Less mixed.
- 51.—To act.
- 53.—Therefore.
- 56.—To use leverage.
- 58.—Humour.
- 60.—To inquire.
- 61.—Musical note.
- 62.—Pronoun.
- 64.—Exists.
- 66.—Sun god.

This puzzle took 22 minutes to
solve. See how long it will take
you to solve it.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

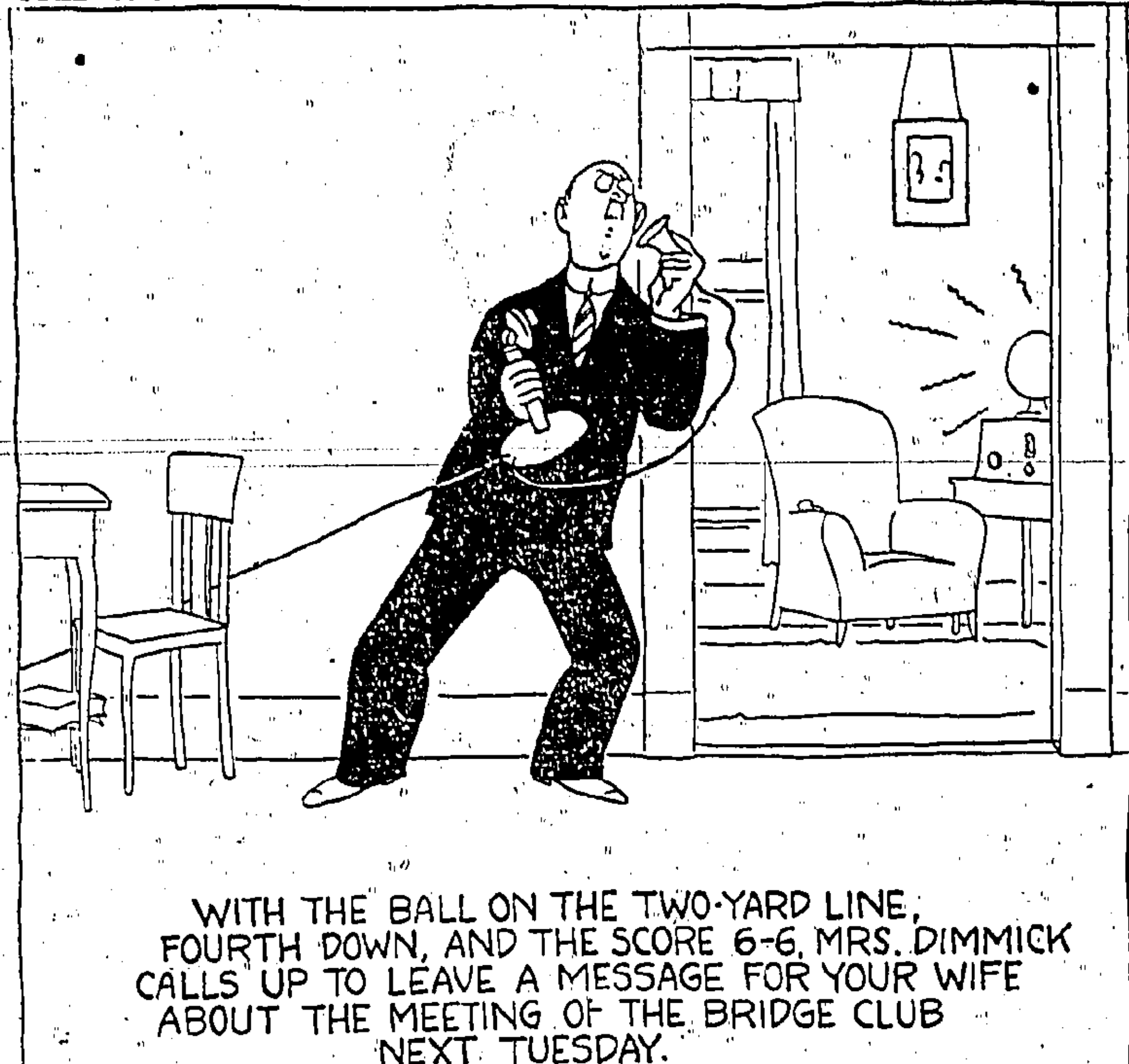


Vertical.

- 1.—Unusual.
- 2.—Tool sharpener.
- 3.—Prefix; again.
- 4.—Female sheep.
- 5.—Coquette.
- 6.—Radio antenna.
- 7.—Within.
- 8.—Short sleep.
- 9.—Worries.
- 10.—Abraham's wife.

THE WORLD AT ITS WORST

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



GLUYAS WILLIAMS (Copyright, 1929, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.) 11-16

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

ENGLAND'S DAY.

It was England's day at Wind-
sor Park, Belfast, where Ireland,
in the first international match of
the season, went down by three
clear goals, and thus lost on their
soil for the first time since 1912.
Pace and persistent attacks gave
them the victory over a side who
lacked the polished methods of
their conquerors. The speed of
the English wings, combined with
accurate centering, served to keep
Ireland on the defensive for the
greater part of the first half, and
subsequently they were a beaten
team. Wide passing move-
ments suited the open style of play
developed by the England wings.
Brook seldom encountered serious
trouble from Ireland's halves—the
great weakness of their side—Cam-
sell and the Leicester City pair on
the right wing were too smart for
an overworked defense.

Fortunately for Ireland, Scott
was alert in goal, and this to say
nothing of erratic shooting by Eng-
land's forwards, averted a rout for
the home country. No one did bet-
ter than Edwards, the England
captain. His combination with
Camshell formed an attack which
was prolific of dangerous raids.
Ireland's forwards, moreover, were
repeatedly the victims of Edwards,
Hart, and Cresswell, a trio more
than effective enough to stop a
disjointed side. A great pace was
set up at the start, England forcing
several corners, but the foot-
ball went evenly for about half an
hour. Scott showed good judg-
ment in dashing out to dispossess
Camshell, and Adcock brought the
goalkeeper to his knees with a low
(Continued on next Column.)

RANELAGH SURPRISE.

Mrs. Foley and Miss M. Justice,
the Welsh golfers, created a great
surprise in the final day's play of
the women's open foursomes tourna-
ment at Ranelagh by defeating
England's irrepresible "infants,"
Miss Diana Fishwick and Miss
Wanda Morgan, by 2 and 1. The
young players, who competed from
scratch, failed to concede four
strokes to the Welsh couple, who sub-
sequently beat Miss Stanhope and
Miss Hill in the final by one up.
Miss Fishwick was handicapped
with eye trouble in the early part
of the game, and at time was hard-
ly able to see clearly. Miss Stan-
hope and Miss Hill, the other fi-
nalists, gained an easy win over
Miss P. Cotgrave and Miss W.
Bramwell, doing the first nine holes
in 34, taking four holes lead, and
winning by six up and five to play.
(Continued on next Column.)

SMOKING ON COURTS.

Mr. E. U. Story, the assistant re-
feree at the Wimbledon Cham-
pionships, has asked the Lawn
Tennis Umpires' Association to
draw the attention of its
members umpiring tournaments
to the fact that smoking on
courts is deprecated strongly. The
behaviour of an umpire at the last
championships, who apologized to
a famous foreign player for the de-
cisions of the linesmen during his
match was characterised by Mr.
Story as "exceedingly bad form."

DEATH OF REX DE KOVEN.

Rex de Koven, captain of the
Cambridge University Association
football team in 1925-26, died in
London. He had been dangerously
ill for some weeks. De Koven, who
was educated at Lancing, gained
his "blue" at Cambridge in 1923-24,
and played in the two following
years. He was tall and well-built
and had the ideal physique for a
full-back. His playing career was
cut short by a broken leg and an
amputation was necessary. After-
wards, he acted as secretary of the
Casuals, of which club he was a
playing member.

The pair put up a great struggle
with the winners in the final. They
had to give two strokes, but were
always fighting a losing battle. In
the final of the Roehampton sec-
tion, Miss Haynes Hutchinson and
Mrs. Cowie, two members of
the home club, defeated Mrs. F.
Cherston and Mrs. A. D. Stocks,
who also entered from Roehampton
by 4 and 3.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF MASSAGE.

(By A SPECIALIST.)

Massage can be of the utmost
benefit in maintaining health and,
in a vast number of cases, in re-
storing it, and, true massage sci-
entifically employed can hardly be
performed without the help of a
trained masseur.

Anybody can learn a few simple
rubbing exercises, and anybody can
improve their health and their
looks by practising them. But if
massage is to alleviate any serious
condition or to take the place of
exercise with the aged or delicate,
or partially disabled, it is no use
pretending that skilled help is not
necessary.

There are many kinds of mas-
sage, apart from the two main
types, which I may call ordinary
and Swedish.

Ordinary massage means that all
the movements are imposed upon
the patient by the operator, while
in Swedish massage the patient re-
sists, and so does some of the work
himself.

The French in recent years have
led the world in the practice of
massage; therefore the various
types of massage commonly em-
ployed have French names.

Effleurage means a gentle strok-
ing of the limbs towards the heart
(Continued on page of next column.)

DO YOU KNOW?



A reliable way of testing
eggs is to place them in a solu-
tion of salt and water. Put a
large tablespoonful of common
salt in a pint of water. Stale
eggs will float in this solution,
while fresh ones will sink. A
tendency to rise on one end
from the bottom of the basin
shows that while not being abso-
lutely fresh and suitable for
boiling, they are usable for
cooking or frying.

It is clear, then, that massage in
one form or another can take effect
beneficially upon every organ in the
body. It revives sluggish func-
tions, takes the place of normal
exercise, and is definitely remedial
in a host of morbid conditions.
But it demands the interpretation
of a professional.
In the name of health and
beauty, have it properly per-
formed.



Imagine a day without
a meal — a meal
without

Cerebos
SALT

Representatives: John D. Hutchinson & Co., Hong Kong.

STAR

The **SIN**
SISTER



TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 5.30 & 9.20.

WORLD



GLENN TRYON in
THE GATE
CRASHER

SPECIAL ROADS FOR WALKERS.

The enormous increase of motor-
ing is becoming a problem in
Switzerland. It is found that the
dense traffic drives the pedestrian
off the road, and a number of small
resorts are beginning to suffer
severely. The need has now been
recognised of making special "wan-
derways" well out of the reach of
the dust-clouds of the roads.
Appeals are being made to the
cantonal Governments, the
tourists' offices, the Swiss Alpine
Club, and the various walking or-
ganisations, to lend their assis-
tance. To the same category be-
longs the movement to preserve the
lake borders for public use. The
custom of building week-end cot-
tages by the waterside is growing
so rapidly that the prices of these
building sites are going up by
leaps and bounds. In the neigh-
bourhood of the larger towns the
general public has long been ex-
cluded from the lake borders. It
is proposed to ask proprietors not
to prolong their railings and
hedges to the very water mark, but
to leave sufficient room for walkers
to pass.

QUEEN'S

BEHIND THAT
CURTAIN



featuring
WARNER BAXTER
LOIS MORAN
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

Theatre Royal

December 14, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20, 23,
At 9.15 P.M.

MATINEE:
Wednesday, Dec. 18th,
At 4.30 P.M.
(Children Half Price)

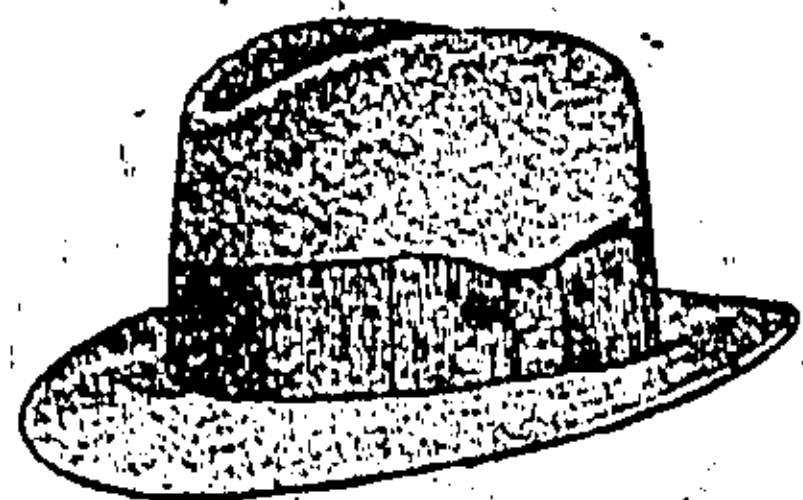
THE GEISHA

Booking at Anderson's

Speakers,
Singers,
Athletes
TRY
VALDA
PASTILLES
the result will delight you
On Sale at all Chemists
& Druggists.
INSIST on the boxes bearing
the name VALDA.

Correct Hat Styles

SCOTT'S



HEATH'S

The adaptable brim soft felt hat that is so popular with both young and old. In light, medium and dark grey, and the newest shades of fawn and brown.

\$15.00, \$16.50, \$17.50

The "HOMBURG"—a conservative soft felt hat with set bound brim, the binding toning with or in contrast to the hat. In many new shades of grey, fawn and brown.

\$16.50, \$17.50, \$25.00

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO 10 DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Mackintosh's

"Horlicks is always served when MALTED MILK is asked for", says the management of Lane Crawford's Cafe—"We keep no other."

This we may say is general amongst all high-class caterers, who pride themselves upon serving "THE BEST, NOT THE CHEAPEST."

HOUSEHOLD COAL

We have now made arrangements to deliver HOUSEHOLD COAL on the following Terms, and would emphasise that Full Weight at Destination is guaranteed.

Selected Grade Lump Coal.

UPPER LEVELS	\$21.00 Per Ton.
MID-LEVEL	20.00 do.
CENTRAL DISTRICT	19.00 do.

Best Household Nuts.

(FOR KITCHEN USE)

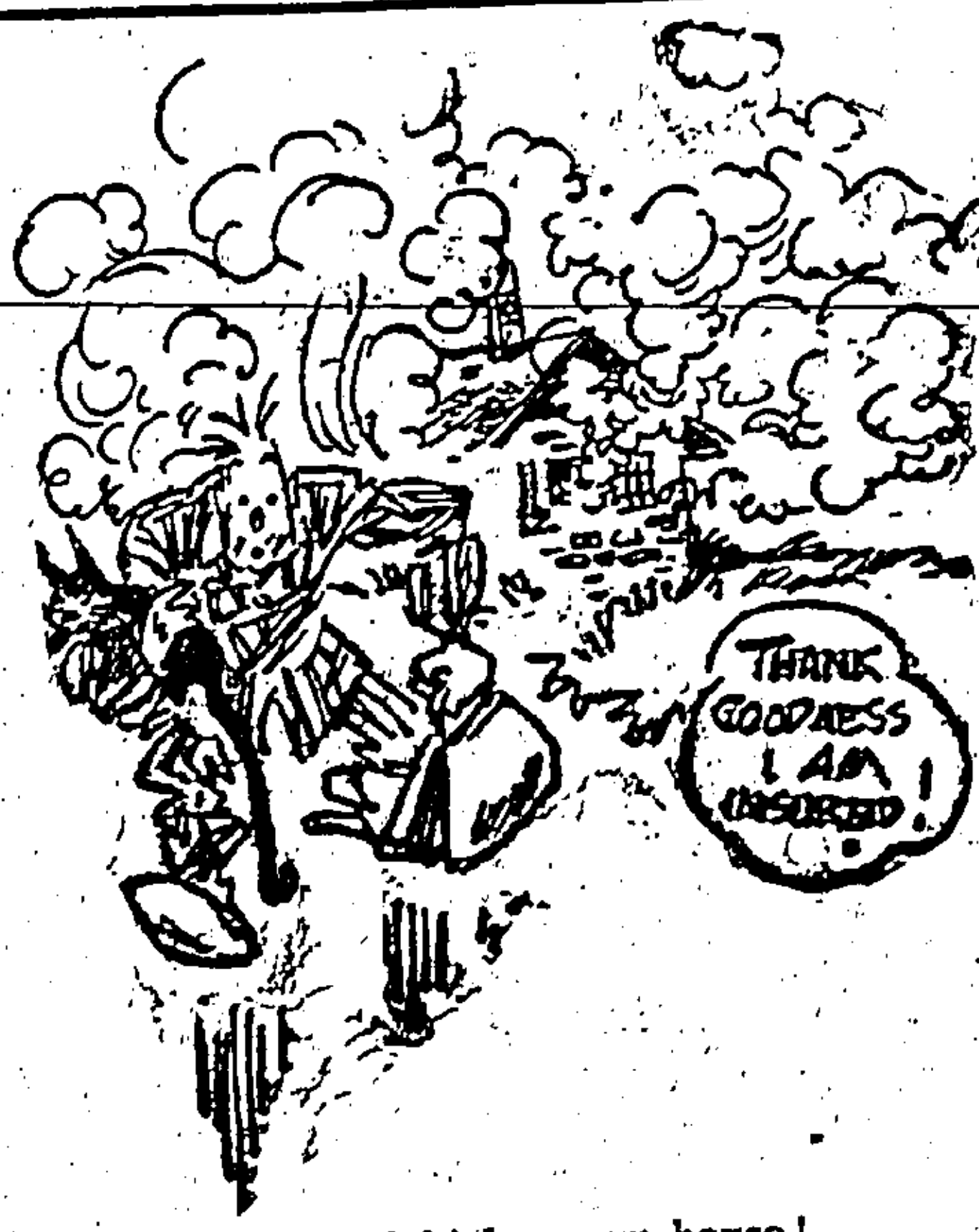
UPPER LEVELS	\$19.50 Per Ton.
MID-LEVEL	18.50 do.
CENTRAL DISTRICT	17.50 do.

Terms:—Cash with Order.

Minimum Quantity:—One Ton.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.,

FRENCH BANK BUILDING,
DEB VERN ROAD CENTRAL.



This might be your house!
Insure your residence against Fire

with
THE GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORP., LTD.

For information apply

J. H. BACKHOUSE, LTD.

TEL. No. 1783.

1A, CHATER ROAD.

LOAN TO LIMITED COMPANY.

QUESTION AS TO ITS
LIABILITY.

CASE WITH INTERESTING
LEGAL POINTS.

A lengthy judgment in which interesting legal points were involved with regard to the liability of a limited company for money borrowed by one of its members was delivered by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) at the Summary Court yesterday. His Lordship decided in favour of the defendant.

A sum of \$700 was claimed by the plaintiff, Wing Hing Cheong, of 24, Wing Lok Street, California merchant, from the Kong Ah Co., Ltd., of 29, Connaught Road Central, first floor. The claim was in respect of money lent to the defendant firm.

Mr. J. M. Hall was for plaintiff and Mr. P. M. Hodgson for defendant.

The Judgment.

His Lordship's judgment was as follows:

The plaintiff is a Chinese firm—The Wing Hing Cheong (hereinafter called the firm) and the defendant is a registered limited company, the Kong Ah Company, Ltd. (hereinafter called the company).

At all material times the parties were trading in neighbouring premises. The company was incorporated on December 29, 1926. It was a private company. Previously to this date, a firm—styled the Kong Ah—had been in existence and the company was formed to take over its business. At present, the company having experienced financial difficulties, steps are in progress to replace the company by a new firm under the original name. Among the promoters of the company—of whom there were eight—was a person named Wong Tsz On. He was one of three prospective shareholders who signed the Memorandum of Association. Under the Articles of Association he became the first secretary of the company and was empowered to sign cheques and demand drafts for the company. He also became a director of the company and was further appointed as assistant manager.

At all material times he was holding these positions in the company. Among his duties, he kept the accounts books of the company. The articles of the company provided for the appointment of (a) a managing director, and/or (b) a general manager. Wong Tsz On at any material time was not holding either of these offices. The general manager (Liu Wing Yuk) has attended these proceedings and has given evidence for the company.

Defalcations in the Firm.

On or about April 6, 1929, certain defalcations were traced to Wong Tsz On. He was, on that day, suspended from his various functions. Subsequently he was prosecuted for embezzlement the sum involved in the charges amounting to about \$20,000. He pleaded guilty, was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

The facts leading up to this case are the following: The manager of the firm had been acquainted with Wong Tsz On for over two years as a neighbouring trader. He was aware that Wong Tsz On was exercising a certain authority in the affairs of the company, but he did not inform himself of Wong Tsz On's exact position in the company. On June 2, 1929, Wong Tsz On invited a loan of \$1,000 from the firm as a temporary accommodation to his company. This loan was made through Wong Tsz On's hand and was duly repaid on demand by Wong Tsz On. It appears that this sum was never in fact credited to the company by Wong Tsz On in its books. Wong Tsz On in respect of this loan issued a memorandum similar in character to the document referred to in the present case.

Loan Made to Firm Member.

On March 21, 1929, Wong Tsz On applied to the firm for a further temporary loan to the company, requiring \$700. The manager of the firm acceded to this request. Wong Tsz On received this money and gave to the manager a document (Ex.A) which I have classified as a memorandum and have admitted in evidence (though objection was raised to its admission as an unstamped receipt). This document bears the signature of Wong Tsz On and a chop of the company (which chop has been shown to have been in use in the bond fide money transactions of the company). This sum was not credited to the company in its books on the date on which the money was received. However, on April 6, after his suspension, Wong Tsz On was invited to make corrections in his accounts and he made a series of entries under this latter date—one of which recorded the receipt of this sum on March 21. This sum has, in fact, never been applied to the use of the company. No other officer of the company was privy to the loan. In framing charges of embezzlement against Wong Tsz On no reference was made to this sum by the prosecuting company.

On this transaction the firm here sues the company for money lent.

It does not appear that the company at any time required to borrow money for its own purposes. Any difficulties have followed from Wong Tsz On's dishonesty. The general manager has stated in his evidence that the just debts of the company will in fact be paid. The firm has acted throughout in good faith. It is suggested for the firm that a precedent will be found in "Chan Shau Nam v. The Wing Cheong Lung Firm" (1924, H.K.L.R., p. 1). It has been agreed that the affairs of the company, and of other similar companies, frequently also are conducted in all respects like the concerns of a partnership.

Relying on Previous Case.

The plaintiff firm claims to succeed on the authority of that case. In that case a Chinese firm was held bound by the fraudulent borrowing of its manager, who was in sole charge of the chop. The Court there recognised a commercial custom by which managers of local Chinese trading firms were empowered by virtue of their positions to borrow money for the exigencies of their firms' business. I do not desire to dissent from this judgment. It becomes necessary, therefore, to consider whether the present case may be distinguished from the earlier case.

In my opinion a distinction is not to be found in the relative positions of the two agents. In the earlier case the agent was a general manager. Here, he was secretary, assistant manager and a director. In both cases the agent held a chop and was substantially unsupervised.

The crucial question is whether the fact that in the previous case the principal was a firm while here it is a registered company involves new considerations.

Provided a proper authorisation is established in the agent, the principles of liability in an oral contract are the same for companies and for private persons (Companies Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 58 of 1911, section 78, (1), (2)).

The plaintiff firm has not alleged any express authority but attempts to derive an implied authority from the position which the agent was allowed by the company to occupy—an imposing conjunction of the offices, secretary, assistant manager and director—arguing further that, by the possession of the chop, the agent was unable to perform acts of the class to which the borrowing of money belonged. It is also right to submit that the dishonesty of the company's agent is irrelevant to the issue whether his authority was or was not exceeded (cf. "Lloyd v. Grace Smith & Co.", 1912, A.C. 716).

Difficulty in Plaintiff's Case.

The difficulty which the case for the plaintiff must meet is this. That the agent of a company, in contrast to the agent of a partnership, possesses *prima facie* an authority of a limited kind, and any person transacting with such an agent proceeds at his own risk if he does not assure himself that these limits are not being exceeded.

Persons dealing with the agent of a company are entitled to assume that he has all such powers as he purports to exercise, provided, and provided only, that they are such powers as according to the constitution of the company the particular agent can have.

The memorandum and Articles of Association of a registered company are public notice of their contents. The law relative to companies is deemed to be known by all who enter into relations with them.

Enquiries which by law were incumbent upon the plaintiff firm would have disclosed the following facts: A power to borrow is possessed by the company (Memorandum of Association, clause, 3, [d]). Apart from this express power an emergency power in directors to borrow for the purposes of a trading company is recognised by the general law, of "Gibbs and West's Case" 10 Eq. cases at p. 319; Sir R. Malkins, Y.C., also "In re Hamilton's Windsor Iron Works" ex parte Pitman and Edwards, 12 Ch. D. 707; and other cases.

Such power to borrow, unless otherwise provided, vests in the body of directors collectively and not in an individual director ("In re Cunningham & Co. Ltd.", 11 Simons, Claim, 1937—38 Ch. D. 532).

Manager Only Can Borrow Money.

By the Articles of Association of the defendant company (Art. 6, 1) the power to manage the affairs of the business of the company is assigned to Mr. Liu Wing Yuk, the general manager, without power of delegation.

As secretary of the company, the fraudulent agent had no power to borrow for the company.

Thus, the plaintiff would have discovered that neither as an individual director nor yet as assistant manager, with delegated powers from the general manager, nor yet as a secretary, had the fraudulent agent any authority under the constitution of the company to borrow money in its name.

The same considerations apply to any claims based by the plaintiff on the ground of estoppel.

In my opinion, for the above reasons, this claim fails. I give judgment for the defendant company with costs. I have had the advantage in this case of full and able legal argument on both sides, very many authorities have been considered, but it has seemed to me to serve no useful purpose to state my reasons at any greater length.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

FIGURES FOR DEC. 1.

Water returns for the month of November show that consumption on the Island was 212 million gallons, compared with 190 m.g. in November 1928. On the 1st instant there were 1,500 m.g. in the Island reservoirs compared with 1,200 a year ago.

In November a 15-hour main service was given up to the 12th and a 12-hour service (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) for the rest of the month.

Over at Kowloon there are 494 m.g. in the reservoirs and the consumption was 173 million gallons.

At the end of October there were 538 m.g.—a net decrease of only 44, which shows that 123 m.g. were collected from the Shing Mun River.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

	1928.	1929.
Tytam	15' 2" 9' 8"	
Tytam Byewash	23' 6" 20' 0"	
Tytam Intermediate	0' 2" 0' 4"	
Tytam Tuk	24' 11" 21' 9"	
Wong Nei Chung	20' 7" 15' 7"	
Pokfulam	21' 6" 7' 4"	

The figures are the depth of the surface in feet and inches below overflow level.

Storage in Millions and Decimals of Gallons.

	1928.	1929.
Tytam	268.35	307.44
Tytam Byewash	56	2.68
Tytam Intermediate	164.26	194.02
Tytam Tuk	707.33	942.01
Wong Nei Chung	9.45	13.27
Pokfulam	21.15	49.95

Total 1,201.85 1,509.40

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of November.

	1928.	1929.
Consumption	196.17	212.32
Estimated population	427,400	437,730
Consumption per head per day	15.3	16.1

Services to houses in the Rider Main Districts were disconnected and a supply was given by public street fountains only during November 1928.

November 1929.—From 1st to 12th inclusive a 15 hours supply (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) was given to all Rider Main Districts. Principal Mains closed 5 a.m. to 6 a.m. From 13th to 30th inclusive a 12 hours supply (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) was given to all Rider Main Districts. Principal Mains closed 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

	1928.	1929.
Kowloon Reservoir	0' 10"	0' 10"
Shekklai Reservoir	1' 10"	8' 10"
Reception Reservoir	0' 7"	0' 7"

Feet and inches below overflow. * 2 ft. 6 in. above overflow.

Storage in Millions and Decimals of Gallons.

	1928.	1929.
Kowloon Reservoir	343.54	255.00
Shekklai Reservoir	108.66	52.28
Reception Reservoir	—	25.40

Total 452.20 332.68

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of November.

	1928.	1929.
Consumption	105.21	114.11
Estimated population	167,500	172,840
Consumption per head per day	20.9	22.0

Constant supply in all districts during November 1928 and 1929.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

The total rainfall to November 29: 1928, 71.14 inches; 1929, 69.41 inches.

FLUSH SYSTEM IN HAPPY VALLEY.

TO BE REMOVED FROM SIX HOUSES.

A block of six European style houses at Happy Valley, Nos. 53 to 58, Wongsichong Road, are to lose their flush system under an order made by Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham at Central Magistracy yesterday.

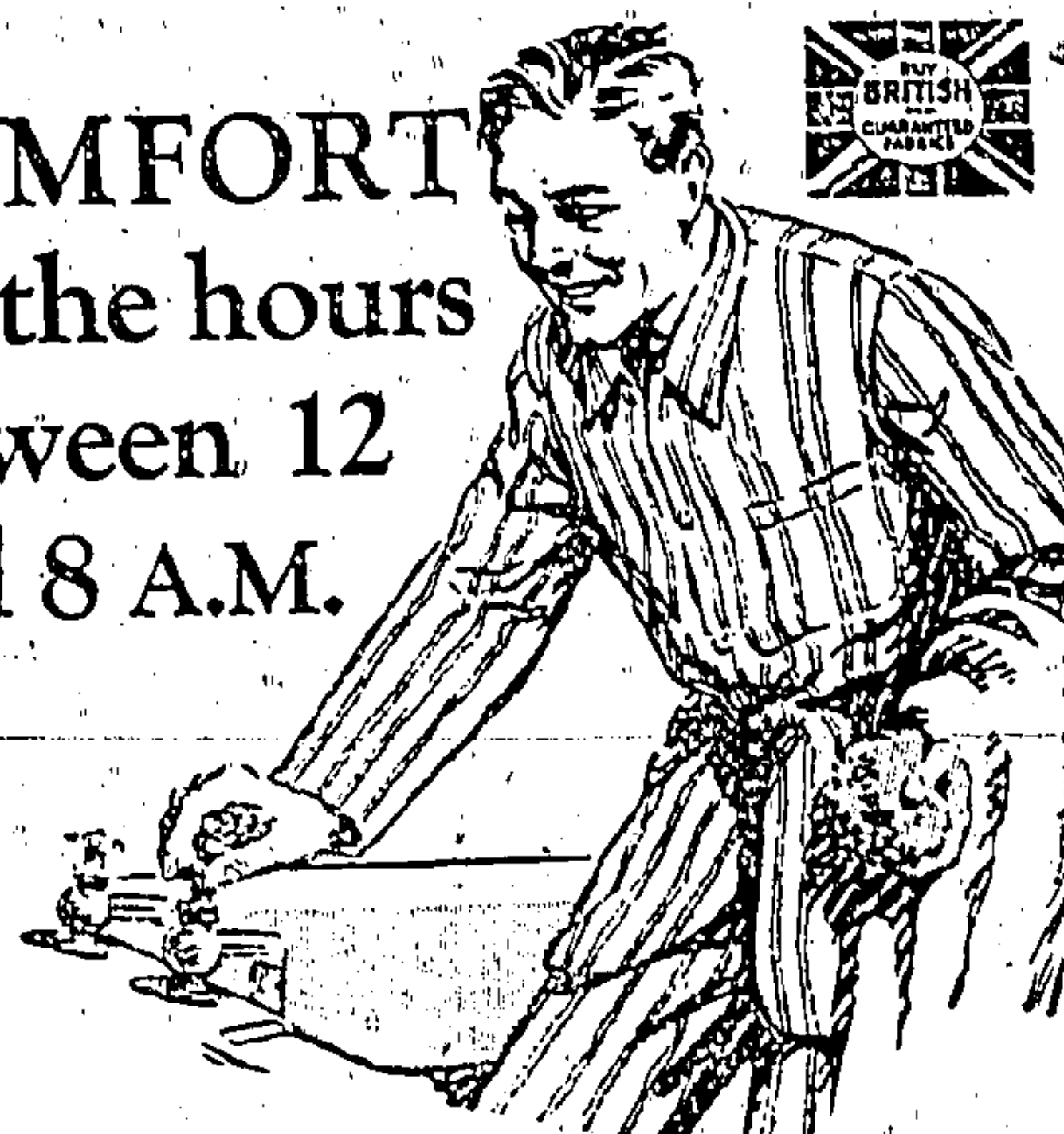
The Sanitary Board applied for the order on the ground that the closets in question have no independent and adequate water-supply and that the condition in which they were found by visiting Inspectors was prejudicial to health.

Houses No. 53 and 61 belonged to Mr. To Ching and the remainder of the houses affected to Mrs. Ng Wong Shi. Notices were served on both these parties some time ago requiring them to remove the closets, but nothing had been done.

It was stated in Court by a representative of Mrs. Ng, who is an elderly lady, that she had consulted her architects with a view to complying with the Sanitary Board's requirements and a stay of the order was applied for.

His Worship pointed out that the stay was a matter between the defendant and the Sanitary Board. He made the necessary order for removal.

COMFORT
for the hours
between 12
and 8 A.M.



Light, luxuriously soft pyjamas of 'Viyella' fine twill flannel help greatly towards a really restful night. The exclusive British-spun 'Viyella' yarns and the finely-woven texture protect the open pores of the skin from dangerous night-time chills and lowered temperatures when bodily resistance is at its lowest ebb. Sensitive skins find a long-looked-for comfort in the smooth surface and freedom from clamminess which 'Viyella' absorption-and-radiation "qualities bring. 'Viyella' is guaranteed unshrinkable, definitely colour-fast, and so extraordinarily durable that even primitive washing methods cannot hurry 'Viyella' pyjamas to an early grave.

"Viyella"

From First-class Stores throughout China and the East.

BE SURE TO SEE NAME 'Viyella' ON DETACHABLE SELF-EDGE LABELS EVERY YARD OR SO. If any difficulty is obtained, please write for address of nearest retailer to Wm. Hall & Co., Ltd., (Incorporated in England), 300, Victoria House, Old Street, London, E.C.1.



HE LOOKS

HAPPY !!!

WHY ?

He has just found out the difference a

"VALET"

AUTO-STROP RAZOR

makes to life.

Obtainable from All Leading
Stores and Pharmacies.

THE "HAICHING" OUTRAGE

FULL DETAILS

AND

SPECIAL INTERVIEWS

APPEAR IN THE

WEEKLY PRESS

NOW ON SALE

Price:—30 Cents.

"IRONSIDES" HEAVILY REPULSED.GALLANT DEFENCE BY GENERAL CHEN
TSAI TONG'S TROOPS.INVADERS GET WITHIN FIVE MILES OF CANTON
SUBURBS.**KWANGTUNG TROOPS' NEW
CONFIDENCE.**

A gallant resistance by Canton troops appears to have been completely successful and a big offensive launched against Canton on Tuesday by the "Ironsides" has been repulsed.

An initial success carried the invaders as far as San Yuen, five miles from the suburbs of Canton, but the sudden arrival of two fresh regiments of troops in lorries and motor buses turned the scales and the weary attackers were driven back. Our own correspondent gives the following full account of the struggle.

"IRONSIDES" SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, December 11.

Canton is breathing more freely to-day than for weeks past. The crack "Ironsides" brigade under General Ng Kai Wei was driven back towards Chung Fa, with heavy losses, on Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock, after it had fought its way to San Yuen Li, only five miles from the outskirts of Canton. Severe fighting had been going on all day on the north-east sector between the "Ironsides" and the Nanking troops. The latter were driven back towards Canton, the "Ironsides" successfully capturing Chung Fa, Fahsien and other important points. By 9 o'clock in the evening the advance columns of the enemy were already in San Yuen Li, and Canton was greatly alarmed. The Central Bank of China was reported to be moving its coins and valuables as it did last May when the fall of Canton to Pei Chung Hsi was thought to be imminent.

"IN THE NICK OF TIME."

But fortunately for Canton in general and the present Government in particular, reinforcements came from the north sector in the nick of time. Late in the afternoon, the Canton Higher Command rushed out two regiments from Tsai Tung Kai's force on the north sector. Thanks to the Canton-Hankow Railway and the excellent highway, which was crowded with hundreds of commandeered buses, lorries and automobiles, this was possible. The Cantonese troops passed through the city and were soon in the firing line, stiffening the retreating Nanking troops. With the timely arrival of reinforcements, a drive was at once launched. The "Ironsides" who had been fighting and marching all day long could not resist the fresh Cantonese troops. They retreated towards Chung Fa, after heavy losses, and were hotly pursued by General Chen Tsi Tung's men. All the lost ground was recovered, and the danger to Canton was averted at least for the time being.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Canton Government claim decisive victory on all the front. An official report states: "The enemy suddenly emerged from Nuan Chuan Au yesterday on the north sector and launched an attack on Kwan Tin and Kwok Tai, two heavily fortified strongholds. The enemy thrust was met and driven back with heavy loss. Three or four hundred enemy troops, an equal number of rifles and several field guns were captured."

**GUNBOATS AND AERO-
PLANES AGAIN.**

The Canton authorities further claimed that they had completely severed the line of communications of the "Ironsides" on the east sector near Chung Fa. Aeroplane reconnaissance revealed the position of several regiments of "Ironsides" and an offensive was at once launched from Sun Kai, in which some forty bombing airplanes took part. These airmen were incessantly dropping heavy bombs on the enemy with telling effect, and after several hours' fighting the "Ironsides" began to retreat in confusion. The Government troops, it is claimed, succeeded in disarming two regiments of the "Ironsides."

Sharp fighting is also in progress on the west sector near Samshui. Kwangsi troops under General Li Tsung Jen here are bombarding the Cantonese at Mu Min and Shang Pei Tsan and trying to cross the River to take Samshui. Up to the time of writing they have not been successful. Admiral Chen Chak's gunboats and long range guns at Samshui have kept the invaders back. Reports of gunfire could be distinctly heard in Samshui and Sai Nam and the wealthier citizens of these two places have left.

The Kwangsi troops have looted the West River, and merchants have suffered very much indeed.

**AN OFFICER'S
LAPSE.**PORTCURNO'S 2nd ENGINEER
REPRIMANDED.**MARINE COURT OF
INQUIRY.**

Before a Marine Court of Enquiry held at the Harbour Office yesterday, Mr. A. J. Cordiner, second engineer of the s.s. Portcurno, was reprimanded for having been drunk and incapable of performing his duties.

The Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. (retired) presided, the other members of the court being Lieut.-Commander L. G. Addington, D.S.O., R.N. (H.M.S. Tamar), Capt. D. C. L. Evans (master, s.s. Teucer), Mr. A. L. Miller (Chief Engineer, s.s. Chak Sang) and Mr. W. Niblock (Chief Engineer, s.s. Kwong Chow).

The Captain's Evidence.

Giving evidence, Captain E. J. Niblett, master of the s.s. Portcurno, said that he had found the defendant drunk on two occasions. The first incident was whilst the ship was passing through the Suez Canal.

The President of the Court pointed out, however, that as no entry was made in the log book, the Court could not accept this evidence. Witness said that the chief engineer reported to him whilst the ship was in Hong Kong harbour on December 5, that the defendant was drunk whilst on duty in the engine room. He accordingly made an entry in the log book to this effect.

The Chief Engineer's Story.

Mr. Harry Trevor, chief engineer said, on the afternoon of December 5, accused was supposed to be on duty in the engine-room. Witness went below at 3 p.m. and found the accused drunk. He was not in a fit state to attend to his duties so witness ordered him away from the engine-room. Accused, however, refused to leave.

Witness then went on deck and told the fourth engineer to bring the accused to him. When Mr. Cordiner was brought up to his cabin, witness again ordered him to keep away from the engine-room and at the same time drew the attention of the chief officer to accused's condition. He made a report to the captain after the latter had returned to the ship. Later witness went down to the engine-room where he again found the accused, but ignored him.

Other Officers.

Further evidence was given by Mr. W. C. M. Lippert who said he saw the defendant under the influence of drink. Mr. A. J. Stone, the third engineer also saw the defendant in the engine-room in the same condition, while Mr. R. W. Roberts said that he saw the defendant on the bridge deck the same afternoon. The defendant could hardly stand up and smelt of drink.

Accepts Engineer's Statement.

Defendant, in answer to the President of the Court, said that he would accept the statement made by the Chief Engineer.

The President: And you don't deny the charge?

Accused: No, sir.

He also said in answer to the Court that he did not wish to say anything in his defence.

Court's Finding.

The Court adjourned and returning gave the following finding:—"We find that Mr. Alexander James Cordiner, certificate of competency as first engineer No. 51651 of Southampton, whilst on the s.s. Portcurno, of which Mr. Edward John Niblett, certificate of competency No. 63217, of Cardiff was master, did commit an act of gross misconduct in that on December 5, 1929, whilst the s.s. Portcurno was discharging in Hong Kong Harbour, he was under the influence of liquor when on duty. We therefore adjudge the aforesaid Mr. Alexander James Cordiner to be reprimanded."

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.**12 SMALL-POX CASES ON
TUESDAY.**

Nine more cases of small-pox were reported last week, all from Victoria, and 8 deaths. Other cases of notifiable disease mentioned on the M.O.H.'s weekly return are as follows: Typhoid 2 (Europeans) and 1 death; diphtheria 6 (2 Europeans) and 2 deaths.

Deaths from non-notifiable diseases were: Influenza 4; malaria 12, tuberculosis 53 (1 European).

On Tuesday 12 Chinese cases of small-pox were reported from Victoria.

CORRESPONDENCE.**THE HAICHING HEROES.**[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—As an interested reader of your valuable paper, I join with others in deploring the recent attempted piracy on the Haiching. There are many things the public and, no doubt, the Press, would like to know.

Firstly, according to reliable information, the wireless operator remained at his post from the beginning. As far as the public can gather, the pirates attacked the bridge at 1.10 a.m. It is said that, when the first shots were fired, the operator endeavoured to send out an "S.O.S." but, to quote a *Daily Press* statement, his messages were jammed by Swatow.

To my mind, this statement is more than ordinarily significant, particularly in view of the fact that the pirates were believed to have boarded the ship at Swatow.

Further, according to another statement in a report which appeared in your columns, upon the work done by the destroyers *Sterling* and *Sirdar*, the latter ship "rounded up" a large number of junks which were in the vicinity of the burning Haiching, searched them, and made a number of arrests.

Why were the junks so "handy"? Many members of the Chinese community in Hong Kong see a special significance in these two points, and possibly may be excused for thinking, even if their suppositions are wrong, that a fairly powerful organisation with headquarters at Swatow must have had a hand in the piracy.

This belief may have gained more credence in view of the reference to the radio messages being "jammed" by Swatow, and, it is thought in many quarters, could not have been entirely free, if not from official connivance there, at any rate from the knowledge of some in former employment in an official capacity.

Yet another point arises in connection with the wireless side of the affair.

It took an extremely long time for a message to reach Hong Kong at the time of the Hsin Wah disaster off Waglan Island. Almost a parallel was created in the Haiching affair, for "news of the outbreak" was received here shortly after 5.30 a.m., over four hours after the piracy was attempted. Why?

Also, I believe the Indian community here are rather disgruntled by the fact that no European police officer or Government official was present at the funeral of the Indian guard.

We all, whatever our nationality, raise our hats in respect and admiration to the late Mr. Woodward, who upheld all those traditions which we Chinese have been led to expect from Britishers in times of danger and stress. He died, as your paper has said, "like a gallant gentleman."

But what about the Indian guard? According to the Captain and other Officers of the Haiching, the Indian guard fought valiantly. Was not the guard who was killed, then, worthy of some little respect on the lines shown to Mr. Woodward?

In conclusion, I should like to remind the public and the authorities concerned of the fact that, had the wireless operator, Chung Yau Tak, left his post of duty to attend to his own safety, even though the pirates were repulsed by the European officers, the ship may have burned down to the waterline, probably with even more terrible loss of life, before help eventually arrived.

In these circumstances, surely it would not be amiss for the Government to make an independent award to the young Chinese operator, both in recognition of his bravery and as an encouragement to others of his profession to put duty and honour before personal safety?

Yours, etc.,

FEE LO.

Hong Kong, December 11.

THE RENT PROBLEM.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—The advice to merchants suffering from both trade depression and "merciless landlords" to put up their shutters, is far from being of a passive nature. Indeed, it is the most effective weapon that tenants have, and of its effectiveness, "Supporter of the Rent Problem Committee" must have been well aware; as in the latter part of his letter he darkly hints that unless landlords show more sympathy, they may be likened to taking "plunge over the precipice," which can mean nothing but that landlords will have cause to regret when they find themselves over-burdened with houses rendered vacant through the closing of concerns which have become too unprofitable to continue. The recommendation to cease business was proffered as one means of bringing down rents and to show where the real influence of rents is to be found, and also to dispel the false conception that immediately on the acquisition of a piece of property by a speculator, he is free to raise rents to any level he wishes.

There has never been any intention to advise keeping quiet when one is "kicked in the shins by a bully" but one should be clear who that bully is, and not get muddled like the hurt small boy who, when asked the identity of his aggressor, points with unsteady glibby hand to some dim figure in the distance whom he through vision obstructed by heavy and tears and another equally glibby hand could but faintly see. The figure in the distance—the unfortunate landlord—is not the bully. Trade depression is, go for the bully by all means!

Perhaps one may be permitted to reiterate that the rent of a house is dependent on the number of people desiring that house, which explains why rents in the central district are higher than in other parts of the town. People find it more profitable to carry on business as pawn-brokers or boarding-house keepers nearer the waterfront in preference to May Road, and are consequently prepared to pay more for the privilege of installing themselves where they hope to gain the highest return. Further, in vying with one another to obtain that privilege, they each offer the highest amount they think they could spare out of their estimated profits, and the offer which is accepted would become the rent of the premises. Is it not clear, then, that the speculative role in fixing rents is a negligible one, and that what a merchant pays in rents is dependent on the number of his competitors who desire the premises he occupies?

Supporter of the Rent Problem Committee "must have reason for stating that there are matters which could not see the light of day" if investigations were made regarding the assessment of rates. The least he could do, as a public-spirited citizen, is to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities concerned, although it is doubtful whether his allegations could bear "the light of day" if they are similar to the statement he makes regarding the payment of rates by Chinese landlords, who are accused of collecting rent according to the lunar system and paying rates on the solar reckoning. He is doubtless not conversant with the manner in which assessment forms have to be filled. If he would only look at one and read the questions, he would find that emphasis is laid on whether rent is paid by the lunar or solar month. His reference to the sale clause in a lease is perhaps the best possible way out of a tight corner. He must have heard of a lease which continues to run, in spite of a change of owners.—Yours, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

Hong Kong, December 11.

"THE GEISHA."[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—I was much interested to read in your to-day's issue the account of "A Correspondent's" interview with the producer. Though it may perhaps put me into or perilously near the class of old fogies, I must confess that "The Geisha" was one of my boyhood's brightest memories. I well remember that everyone was whistling or singing—mostly incorrectly—the sparkling melodies from that excellent musical comedy, on that night one remembers so well, one's first at a public school. Since then I for one have been very fond of "The Geisha," and am rejoiced that I can see it again.

There is, however, one point that should be made very clear to those of the public to whom the play is new. That is, that it is a musical comedy and, as such, more farcical than a farce. The Japanese represented on the stage are not intended to be real Japanese, but quite a different nation—the Japanese of the stage. Similarly, Wun Hsi is a stage Chinese (or a reincarnation of Hantley Wright, one might say) rather than a study from life.

People seem so easily hurt nowadays that it would perhaps be as well to stress this point, and to add that the English characters are caricatures also. For instance, Mr. Parker is an excellent juvenile lead, but I do not suppose he is intended to be a faithful reproduction of one of our gallant friends in the Senior Service. I have heard many songs in the Wardroom, but rarely light baritone—sob stuff.—Yours, etc.,

EHEU AB ANGULO.

Hong Kong, December 11.

GIRL'S BODY MUTILATED.OLD SUPERSTITION
RECALLED.

An old superstition among the Chinese people of the poorer classes is recalled by the finding yesterday, in a lane behind Filken Street, Yau-mat, of the body of a Chinese girl, aged about six, both of whose legs had been severed from the body.

The child it is ascertained, died from natural causes and one theory is that the mutilation had been done, so that the dead body could be made up in a smaller parcel for the purpose of dumping.

It is probable, however, that the parents of the dead girl were merely superstitious and, cut off the legs of the corpse so that it could not "walk" back to the family.

Later in the day, a pair of human feet, were found by the Police in the back garden of the Station Hotel.

The mutilated girl.

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Gloves in Grey, Brown, Chamois and Fawn, in Fabric, Reindeer and Kid, or unlined.



Handkerchiefs in Silk, Linen or Lawn, put into fancy boxes, make an ideal gift.

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TABLE GRANDS From \$100.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

In order to facilitate the investigation with regard to a Number of Shares Certificates which have been fraudulently obtained from the Company, All Holders of Shares Certificates of the Company are requested to send in Full Particulars of their Holdings, Name of Certificates, Name of Owner, the Actual Number of the Shares owned, by the Certificate, and the Date of Issue of such Certificates and their Folio Numbers, to the GENERAL MANAGERS As Soon As Possible.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

[5738]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 16th DAY of DECEMBER, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1888, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1250.	Junction of Chung Yung Road & Kwai Nin Street.	As per sale plan.	About 10,800.	108	23,700

[5734]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 16th DAY of DECEMBER, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Hong Nei Chang, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	Inland Lot No. 2887.	East of Inland Lot No. 2870, Village Road.	As per sale plan.	About 10,300.	94	32,780

[5735]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
3	New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1251.	Junction of Yu Chuan Street and Maple Street.	As per sale plan.	About 4,650.	52	6,975

[5736]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1929.

On Sale at the Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

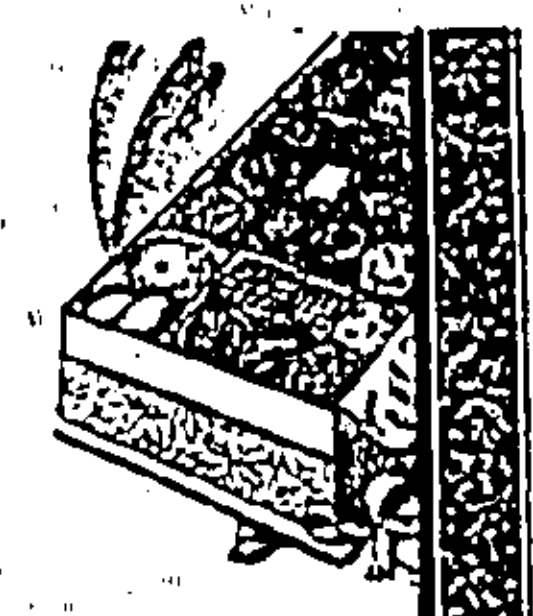


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CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT,
4TH FLOOR, FRENCH BANK BUILDING.

THE TIME FOR
BLANKETS
IS HERE, BUT WHAT SHALL
BE DONE FOR THOSE WHO
CANNOT AFFORD THEM?

MEMBERS of the Committee at the Society's Room, CHY HALL, EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10.30 to receive GIFTS of BLANKETS. Part-worn clothing, etc.

HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
(ESTD. 1889.)

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 3.20 p.m., stated:—

Conditions over China are uncertain. Fresh monsoon may be expected over the S.W. position of the China Sea and moderate monsoon over other portions.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate cloudy, some drizzle or mist.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, DECEMBER 12, 1929.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS.

LONDON papers recently have contained many references of a critical character to company directors, their duties and responsibilities. That these criticisms have had some effect is evident from the proceedings at various company meetings. Some weeks ago shareholders who attended the first annual general meeting of a company operating multiple fruit-shops were told that instead of a profit of more than £25,000 (as estimated in the prospectus) there was a loss on the year's working of nearly £5,000. The chairman of the board of directors said he and his colleagues viewed the position with grave concern, and had endeavoured to ascertain the details upon which a certificate of past profits (published in the prospectus) was arrived at. The board of directors had also instructed the company's auditors to investigate and report upon the various businesses purchased for the years covered by this certificate. The chairman's statement failed to placate the disappointed shareholders, and instead of passing the usual resolution from the chair an amendment was unanimously carried, directing that the directors' report be viewed but not adopted. Further, this amendment directed that four independent preference shareholders be appointed as a committee of investigation, independent of the directors, with power to employ accountants and solicitors, and, if necessary, to take the opinion of counsel; that the chairman and vice-chairman be invited to place their resignations in the hands of the shareholders' committee if, after full investigation, the committee should so desire; and that the committee submit at the adjourned meeting the names of two gentlemen of practical experience in the trade who would be willing to join the board.

Directorial resignations seem to be fashionable these days in London. It is not unusual, however, for a complete board of directors to retire, especially when they have been functioning for only nine months, yet this is what happened a few weeks ago in London, when five gentlemen resigned their positions on this board. The chairman stated in the course of his farewell speech that one of the things the directors had learned (which they should have known before) was that ample and detailed knowledge of the fruit and grocery trade was required of the management. It was for this reason that the non-technical directors proposed to retire in favour of others who were experienced in the multiple shop business. He added that since the first management had been changed there had been a definite improvement in the gross profits made week by week, but the "point has not yet been reached when the business is being carried on at a profit." Several shareholders urged that the directors' resignations should not be accepted until a report had been made by an independent firm of accountants into the position of the company.

should be formed was ruled out of order. The chairman stated that the financial position would be fully revealed when the scheme for re-organisation was put before shareholders. "We do not pretend," he said, "to have achieved success, but we do pretend to be on the way to it."

These and many other similar incidents of late seem to suggest that shareholders are beginning to wake up to the facts, first, that they have some rights, and second, that directors have some responsibilities. In this connection it is interesting to note that the new Companies Act, which came into force in Great Britain last month, contains many of the reforms first enacted by last year's statute, only two sections of which ever became operative. The interesting point about this new law is whether these reforms give the public better protection as shareholders, from fraud by directors and promoters. It may be observed at the outset that no Act of Parliament can directly prevent rogues entrusted with money from embezzling it, whether they are trustees, agents, solicitors, stock-brokers, or company directors. The law can only punish the wrong-doer after he has committed his offence, and, to some extent, prevent rascals from obtaining money by false pretences. This is done in respect of public companies by the requirement of a prospectus, in which certain statements of fact are compulsory, directors being fully liable for their truth, unless they can show positively that they have had good reason to believe a false statement. This requirement, being an awkward one for swindlers, has hitherto been evaded at home in two ways: (1) House-to-house share-hawking or pushing, made illegal about a year ago; and (2) "offers for sale" of shares already issued, but merely to the promoter's nominees and for the purposes of the offer. The new Act requires a prospectus to be issued by persons offering shares in this way, and thus makes disclosure of facts compulsory in this case also. So much money, however, has been, and can be, made from selling worthless shares to the public on flamboyant statements as to their value, that it is difficult to say that the swindlers and their legal advisers have been entirely checkmated by the new law, though they have certainly been checked.

A very significant statement was made recently by Sir MARK WEBSTER JENKINSON, one of the directors of Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd. Speaking on the general subject of appointing directors of public companies, he said that so long as boards of directors are constituted without regard to the qualifications of those selected, and so long as shareholders prefer a man with a name to a man with a future, so long will other nations continue to best Great Britain in competition for trade. "If as much attention were devoted to the boards of limited companies, many of them of national importance, as was given to the selection of a Test cricket team, then there would be no lack of leaders in the industrial struggle upon which this country relies for its existence." This advice should be taken note of by prospective purchasers of shares, and remembered. Eminent persons who lend their names as directors of companies launched by a fraudulent promoter are by the ordinary law liable if, through their votes at board meetings, they are enabled to misappropriate money. They can at present, however, be exonerated from the consequences of their own carelessness or negligence by a regulation in the Articles of Association to make them liable for wilful default only—that is, knowingly conniving at irregularities.

"Articles of Association" are drawn up by lawyers on the instructions of promoters and the future board of a projected company, with the consequence that this article has become a "common form," copied by a clerk or taken from a printed precedent, and incorporated with the rest. An article exonerating a director or any officer or servant of a company from the consequences of his own incompetence is now forbidden for new companies, and, five months hence, for old ones as well, thus giving directors now in office time to consider whether they will shoulder this responsibility. But the law does not yet require a director to attend any board meeting or perform any duties, shareholders having it in their power to dismiss a director who draws money without giving any return for it. If he does attend board meetings hereafter, however, he will have to exercise his intelligence in voting, on pain of personal liability.

News and Views.

We are asked to state that the European Y.M.C.A. debate, arranged for this evening has been postponed to Thursday, December 19.

At Lane, Crawford's this afternoon, from 4.30 to 6.30, the string octet from H.M.S. Hermes will play a number of selections. On Saturday next these talented musicians will make another appearance at Lane, Crawford's, playing from 7.45 to 9.45.

Shareholders in the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., are requested to send the general managers full details of their holdings. It appears a number of share certificates have been fraudulently obtained, and the managers are anxious to make a thorough investigation of the situation. Further details will be found in an advertisement elsewhere.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clementi are giving a dance at Government House to-night, to which a large number of residents have been invited. It will be the first occasion on which the new ballroom has been used. During the evening, H. E. the Governor will invest Major D. G. Cheyne, M.C., R.A.M.C., with the O.B.E. decoration, recently conferred. Prior to the dance, there will be a dinner party to which about forty guests have been invited, including Major Cheyne.

Canon Streeter's Visit.
Canon B. H. Streeter, Reader in Christian Origins in the University of Oxford, Fellow of the Queen's College, Oxford, and Fellow of the British Academy, is due to arrive from Shanghai by the Empress of Asia, to-day. As already reported, Canon Streeter came out to the Far East as delegate from Great Britain to the Institute of Pacific Relations, held in Japan last October. At the request of certain groups in China he has spent the greater part of the latter half of the year lecturing in China. Canon Streeter went up to Oxford in 1893, and originally intended to enter his father's profession of the law. At the University he became an agnostic, then found an intellectual basis for religion; read theology and took Orders; nearly resigned his Orders on discovering that his position did not seem watertight, but finally gained renewed confidence that in religion man can attain to a genuine apprehension of reality, and has given up his life to working out and passing on to others the truth he has seen. He is at the present time one of Oxford's outstanding scholars, and enjoys an international reputation. During his stay in Hong Kong Canon Streeter will address an open meeting this afternoon at 5.30 (not 5.15, as previously announced), at the University on "International Questions Arising Out of the Pacific Conference." To-morrow at 5.15 he will address an open meeting at St. John's Cathedral Hall on "God, Pain, and Immortality." On Friday, the 20th, on returning from a visit to Canton he will conduct a conference for Ministers of Religion and Educationalists at 4 p.m. on "Education and Religion." Canon Streeter leaves for England on the Malwa on December 21.

Voronoff's Magic Doubled.
Mr. W. H. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., writing in the *Fortnightly Review* doubts the possibility of the grafting of glands in man. While it is impossible to ignore Voronoff's method of rejuvenation by the transplantation of monkey glands into men, he contends that his publications "are not calculated to convince the scientific critic." He adds: "The longing to recapture a vanished youth is as old as humanity itself, and the powerful psychic effect of a dramatic operation purporting to transfer the spirit of antipodean youth into the body of human senility is sufficient, when acting on a mind buoyed up by such a longing, to explain all the reports of renewed energy which bolster up the method." Old age, concluded Mr. Ogilvie, is not a matter of the degeneration of one body, and is part of life itself.

"Non-Stop" Mania.

Memphis has a plague of endurance contests. No sooner had a 108-hour bicycle-riding contest ended than two young men started out on a non-stop refuelling gumchewing endurance contest. They gave up for sleep after fourteen hours of continuous jaw motion. Then Evelyn Walker (15) started her non-talking contest, and set a date twenty-four hours away as the time for breaking silence. Murphy Gray, a typist, was confident that he had done something or other after pounding a typewriter for thirty-one hours, with a total of nearly half a million words. And then, just as it appeared that the endurance contest term had been routed, a group of boys started out in pursuit of the 108-hour bicycle-riding record.

"Sale" of Land on the Moon.

A strange case of rural innocence is reported in the *Warsaw Press*. A well-to-do peasant went to Warsaw from his native village to do some shopping. At the market he heard two men discussing the land to be sold to the United States. The other man was not impressed, and assured him that America was no use now for those seeking fortunes, and that the moon was to be the next great paradise for ambitious emigrants. The peasant opened his big ears wider, and heard what wonderful things had been written in the newspapers about airships and projectiles going to the moon. Apparently that poetic planet had already been reached, and revealed land rich with gold and silver. Insinuating himself into this highly interesting discussion, he soon discovered that the man of knowledge was a mining engineer, who had actually had the good fortune to acquire some of the valuable land on the moon. Soon the peasant was offering the engineer a large sum of money for just a small portion of the land which was to make him a millionaire. Finally the engineer agreed to this. A lawyer was found. A contract was drawn up. Money changed hands. But the drink which accompanied all this business sent the peasant to sleep in the inn where the transactions took place. When he awoke, the strangers and lawyer had disappeared with his money, and when he informed the police, who at first took him for a lunatic, he discovered that his innocence and cupidly had cost him a large sum of hard-earned money.

After Ten Years.

The ratification by France of the agreement to compensate British firms "domiciled" in Northern France for damage suffered during the war is of great importance to Lancashire. A very large number of the claimants are textile firms in Lancashire and Yorkshire, which suffered enormous damage during the invasion. The total has never been determined, but it is put somewhere between six and twenty millions. The ratification is the result of negotiations which have been actively pursued for over ten years. After the war the French Government recompensed their nationals out of their own war indemnity funds, and also paid compensation to English firms trading in France under French registration, but could not accept any responsibility for indemnifying English firms in France. The matter was taken up by the Federation of British Industries on behalf of these firms. An attempt to persuade the British Government to pay compensation out of reparations came to nothing, and a second method of approach was to press the Government to compensate the firms out of the War Indemnity Fund. The British authorities would not admit their responsibility to pay compensation for war damages as an act of right, but as an act of grace agreed to set aside £5,000,000 for British firms all losses incurred by them over the world. This was manifestly utterly insufficient. The next step was to urge the Treasury to get the matter included in the debt settlement between Great Britain and France, and in the end success was reached by this road. Provisions for compensation were included in the Churchill-Caillaux agreement, and this has now been ratified by France.

The following message recently found in a tin on the seashore has been handed to Letterkenny (County Donegal) police.—
Going down in mid-Atlantic. Engine trouble.
The note is written in pencil on what appears to be a leaf from a diary. It is thought possible that it may have come from Lieutenant Commander H. C. Macdonald, who disappeared while attempting to fly the Atlantic in a small plane last year. Lieutenant Commander Macdonald, who was on the emergency list of the Royal Navy, left Newfoundland a year ago in a Moth light aeroplane to fly the Atlantic. He was seen seven and a half hours later by the crew of a ship 600 miles from land, but nothing was heard of him after that. Leave to presume his death was granted by the Probate Court last February.

Joys of "Steeple-chasing."

The antiquary follows many curious paths. One of the most curious is surely that of bell-hunting, with all its labour of tracing founders and deciphering inscriptions. Yet one of its great joys, as Mr. E. H. Cheetham, of Southport, told the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society in his lecture on the church bells of Lancashire last month, is that it is like steeple-chasing—is, in fact, steeple-chasing in an unusually literal sense. "When you go out for the day to see what bells there are," said Mr. Cheetham, "you are always satisfied with the result, because, even if it is a negative result, it tells you something, but when, without any expectation, you drop upon a medieval bell, you come home in an extraordinarily good humour." Mr. Cheetham drew attention to the recommendations of the Central Council for the Care of Churches about the recasting of bells, especially those by famous founders, which was that the enrichment and inscription should be reproduced in facsimile. The Manchester Advisory Committee, however, he said, had allowed the Cathedral bells to be recast without regard to those recommendations, and the same thing had occurred at Sacred Trinity, Salford, at Eccles Parish Church, and at Leyland. It was really a very easy thing to reproduce the bell in absolute facsimile so that, except for the newness, one could not tell that it was not the original bell.

"Is There Not Wei Ch' I."

"There are," wrote Confucius in 600 B.C., "many who think of eating without applying their mind for the entire day to any occupation. What a life! Is there not wei-ch'i?" Meng Tzu, "the divine Mencius," also commended it. This ancient Chinese game, of which very few English people have heard, was recently played at the Waldorf Hotel by Captain Pullen-Thompson, who is introducing it to the public. Its antiquity, unlike that of mah jong, is indisputed. Traditionally it is supposed to have been invented by the Emperor Yao about 2300 B.C., but it has been essentially an aristocratic game for the last 2,500 years. It reached its highest pitch during the Tsing dynasty of the seventeenth century, and champions received the title of "First Hand of the Empire." Chinese literature and art abounds with references to the game. It has the advantage of being exceedingly simple or exceedingly complex, according to the skill of the players. Half an hour's study will enable anyone to play, but to play like a master takes years. Wei-ch'i is played on a square map on which are drawn at equal distances nineteen intersecting lines, thus forming 361 intersections, the number of days in the ancient Chinese calendar. The map represents the uninhabited world and is divided into four sections, and the game is symbolic of the conflict of nations. The number and variety of moves is infinite. Wei-ch'i, or "the surrounding counters," consists in elaborate strategic movements of the men or stones. A brilliant player may retrieve a hopeless position at the end of a game simply because he knows the position of perhaps two gross of counters. Wei-ch'i has many stories connected with it, the best of which is that of the well-mannered players. Two players of "elephant chess," the Chinese variety of our game, quarrelled violently over the move of a castle. They shouted at the top of their voices, and then, feeling ashamed, said, "Our friends who are playing wei-ch'i upstairs give no sign of life, being intent on their game, and well-mannered." Going upstairs they found the wei-ch'i players silently strangling each other.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The Rt. Rev. J. C. Hoare, Bishop of Victoria, last evening gave a lecture at the Y.M.C.A. rooms on "Coincidences of modern discovery with the Bible." His address, he said, was not any kind of an argument in defence of the Bible; he merely wanted to give a few coincidences in which the Bible was borne out by modern discovery. For example, it was a curious coincidence that a viper hung to St. Paul's hand in Malta. Who ever heard of a viper doing such a thing as that? It was a fact, however, that the only snakes in the world with this peculiarity were in Malta.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, Dec. 12, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

During the winter months one constantly sees, in passing through the streets of Canton, a curious little instrument in the shape of a hand, which is in constant requisition by persons wearing a large number of coats. It being understood that said garments are pretty well supplied with certain unmentionable creatures. This instrument is known as the *Par Kuan yin*, because the owner does not need to trouble his neighbour to scratch his back for him. Made of bamboo, they may be obtained at two cash apiece and upwards, according to their finish. Bone ones cost a few cents, but foreigners generally buy a superior kind made of ivory.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, Dec. 12, 1879.

YANGTZE PORTS QUIETER.

GOVERNMENT POSITION IMPROVES.

COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11.

The position, so far as can be gathered here, appears to be that Government leaders in Nanking, after a deliberation, decided not to give up Hankow without fighting, as had previously been thought necessary, but will leave what they consider sufficient troops in Hankow to defend it against Tang Seng Chi.

The Government's position appears to be somewhat improved, at least temporarily, partly owing to the fact that Ho Chien, controlling Hunan, with twenty subordinate generals, has issued a circular declaring for peace. This presumably means that he will remain neutral and not join the attack on Hankow.

Also Chen Tiao Yuen is still adhering to the Government, and sending troops to the Southern Shantung border to prevent the Shih Yu San rebels entering Shantung. The Nanking Government claims that Chen Tiao Yuen intends to attack Shih Yu San's rear. Shanghai continues quiet. One thousand loyal troops of the Fifth Division arrived yesterday, but the authorities are taking precautions. British troops, while not confined to barracks, are not allowed farther towards the town than the racecourse.

Improvement at Hankow.

Hankow, Dec. 11. The situation locally continues very quiet. Confidence is being strengthened by the assurances of loyalty received from various minor generals in Honan. It now seems that Tang Seng Chi's defection will not prove a serious embarrassment to the Government, and it is declared that Tang is already seeking a compromise.

The Ichang situation is gradually returning to normal, and the rebels have been driven far inland.

Liu Shih Loyal.

Hankow, Dec. 10. It is reported that a clash has occurred between the forces of Tang Seng Chi and Hsu Yuan Chien, near Sinyangchow. It is generally believed that the former is not finding it expedient to advance to Wuhan for the present, but a strong concentration is being made at Wushinkwan, in case the attack develops.

Liu Shih, replying to certain overtures by Tang, telegraphed to the latter yesterday, and said he obeyed only one master, which was the Central Government, and roundly denounced Tang and the Government's other enemies. Meanwhile, Ho Chien's attitude in Hunan remains obscure.

Earlier Fighting.

Severe fighting broke out last night in North Chuchow, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, a number of wounded arriving here.

Five hundred men belonging to the Fourth Brigade were disarmed here this afternoon without resistance, although well-armed with machine-guns. Part of Liu Shih's first division from Hankow arrived this morning.

THE C.E.R. DISPUTE.

DELEGATE LEAVES FOR HARBOROVSK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Dec. 10.

A message from Harbin states that Tsai Yung Sheng left this afternoon for Harborovsk via Pogradich, to resume the parley with Simanovski for a settlement of the C.E.R. conflict. Incidentally, it is reported that trains are already running between Manchuria and Hailar, the damaged tracks being repaired by Soviet troops, who are said to continue the occupation of the two towns, with a view to accelerating the present Sino-Soviet negotiations.

Mr. Teh Hui, a former Civil Governor of Mukden, has been recommended by Mukden as a plenipotentiary delegate. His appointment by the Central Government is awaited. Russian aeroplanes bombed Boketu on December 7.

VICE-ADMIRAL WAISTELL SAILS FOR SHANGHAI.

IN ASAMA MARU.

Vice-Admiral A. K. Waistell, K.C.B., C-in-C. of the China Fleet, left here on Wednesday in the Asama Maru for Shanghai. His secretary, Pay-Capt. L. C. E. Ayre, R.N., Lieut. D. P. Evans, R.N., and Pay-Lieut. G. H. Wether, R.N., members of the staff, accompanied the C-in-C.

"RED" OUTBURST IN SHANGHAI.

MINOR RIOTS QUICKLY QUELLED.

RUMOURS AND PANICS!

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11.

A small Communist demonstration on the outskirts of the French Settlement this morning was dispersed by the French police, with nine arrests.

Following a rumour that Communists intended to attack Shanghai North Railway Station, martial law was declared in Chapei, and people in the streets were searched. Chinese police attempting to disperse the crowds fired in the air, and a small panic ensued, many refugees streaming into the International Settlement.

An emergency squad of Shanghai Municipal Police turned out, but their services were not required. The boundary gates were closed for half an hour.

Nanking is reported calm, and residents are pursuing their usual routine duties.

THE SHANGHAI COURT.

JAPAN "RESERVES HER RIGHTS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Dec. 10.

Two conferences between Chinese Government representatives and international delegates regarding the future of the Shanghai Provisional Court were held to-day. No details of the proceedings have been disclosed.

Tokyo, Dec. 11.

It is stated in official quarters that Japan, though lacking representation at the Provisional Court conference in Nanking, reserves all rights respecting any agreement reached.

U.S. AIRCRAFT-CARRIERS.

DEMAND FOR TONNAGE INCREASE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Dec. 11.

The doubling of aircraft-carrier tonnage was demanded by Mr. Britten, Chairman of the House of Representatives Naval Committee, in an interview.

He advocated that the present 66,000 tonnage of United States aircraft-carriers should be made up to 135,000, as authorised by the Washington Treaty.

Mr. Britten pointed out that Britain, similarly authorised, has at present 107,500 tonnage of this description.

LONDON-CAPTOWN AIR SERVICE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Dec. 11.

Sir Alan Cobham yesterday flew from Croydon to Dijon, on his way to Africa, where he will, with representatives of Imperial Airways, choose landing grounds and organise facilities for a regular London-Captown air service.

ADMIRAL JELICOE ILL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Dec. 11.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe yesterday underwent a successful operation to the upper jawbone. He has cancelled all engagements for the next six weeks.

FRENCH MINISTER TO CHINA.

COUNT DE MARTEL'S SUCCESSOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, Dec. 10.

M. Wilden, former French Consul-General in Shanghai, and now Minister at Teheran, has been appointed to succeed Count de Martel as French Minister to China. Count de Martel has been appointed Ambassador in Tokyo.

"JAPAN MUST GO SLOW."

ABOLITION OF EXTRALITY DISCUSSED.

MR. OBATA'S VIEW.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Tokyo, Dec. 11.

The formal appointment of Mr. Obata to be Minister of China is to be expected at a Cabinet conference on Friday, since Nanking's Agreement has been received.

Mr. Obata is not likely to proceed to China soon, feeling the need of considerable preparatory study, owing to his seven years' absence from China, therefore negotiations for a new commercial treaty are likely to be delayed.

Discussing his appointment with the Press, Mr. Obata expressed his full sympathy with the principle of abolition of extrality, but said that Japan was faced with the problem of protection of 300,000 nationals in a country lacking administrative, judicial independence, hence they must go slow.

He said it would be better for China to seek the establishment of conditions permitting the relinquishment of extrality, rather than attempt abrupt abolition.

[Mr. Obata was Minister to China from 1918-1922, and was Secretary to the Peking Legation as long ago as 1905. He was appointed Minister to Turkey in 1925.]

DISASTROUS NEW YORK BLAZE.

"TALKIE" PERFORMERS INCINERATED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Dec. 10.

Five men and four women were burned to death and twenty persons are in hospital suffering from severe burns as the result of a fire which broke out in a Pathe Film Studio in Upper Manhattan and destroyed the premises.

Most of the victims were engaged in making a "talkie-film" at the time of the outbreak.

MIDNIGHT CLIMB OF TWO STUDENTS.

"FANLIGHT CRASHING" AND FRIEND'S PARTY.

THE WRONG ROOF.

"We have heard of gate crashers; you seem to have been fanlight crashers," said Mr. R. E. Dummett, the Marylebone magistrate, to two university students who were arrested at midnight after climbing a roof to pay a surprise visit to a friend's flat, where a party was in progress.

The students found that they were on the roof of the wrong house.

They were Joseph Bertram Quick, aged twenty, of "Littlewood," Virginia Water, Surrey, and Claude Luxemburg, aged nineteen, of Sheldon Avenue, Highgate, and they pleaded not guilty to a reduced charge of being found on enclosed premises for an unlawful purpose.

It was stated that Police Constable Cole saw a light in an estate office at 12.5 a.m., and received information that two men were on the roof. He obtained assistance, and had the premises surrounded.

Party Invitation.

A search was being made when Quick crawled out through a skylight to a flat roof and said, "It is all up. My friend has fallen and hurt himself."

He then climbed down and was arrested. The constable went to the back door and there met Luxemburg, who had an injury behind the ear.

Quick said that he motored to London from Oxford, and, having dined with Luxemburg, he decided to stay the night with him. Luxemburg said that he had an invitation to a party at the flat of a friend over a shop in Finchley Road, and they decided to go. They went to the house, as Luxemburg thought, and rang the bell. They received no answer, and as there was a light in the window they decided to surprise the party.

They went on the wall and climbed through the skylight, and discovered that they were in an office. The magistrate said that he was satisfied that it was a youthful escapade which had no tinge of criminality.

They were both fined £5 each, and were able to acquit them without any stain on their characters.

THE HAICHING "PIRACY."

ADMIRAL'S AND 'MY LORDS' CONGRATULATIONS.

"My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty" have signified through the C. in C. of the China Fleet (Sir A. K. Waistell) their approval of the gallant fight of the Haiching officers against the pirate gang.

A Reuter cable announces that the Admiralty has cabled to Admiral Sir A. K. Waistell, Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, expressing admiration at the gallantry of the captain, officers and crew of the Douglas s.s. Haiching in the recent attempted piracy.

On inquiry at the offices of the Douglas Company the following letters were shown to our representatives.

H.M.S. KENT, Flagship, China Station.

DEAR SIRS.—I have pleasure in informing you that I have received instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to convey to you their Lordships' admiration of the gallantry displayed by Captain O. H. Farrar, Officers, and crew of the s.s. Haiching in successfully overcoming the attempted piracy of their vessel on December 8, 1929.—Yours faithfully,

B. RAMSAY, Chief of Staff for Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

H.M.S. KENT, Flagship, China Station.

DEAR SIRS.—I desire to express to you my admiration of the gallant stand made by Captain O. H. Farrar and Officers of your steamer Haiching when attacked by internal pirates in the early hours of Sunday, December 8, 1929. I feel that this successful resistance will have a strong deterrent effect against any further attempts at piracy.

The highest traditions of the Merchant Navy were maintained, not only in face of danger but also in the successful steps taken to save the ship and bring her into harbour.

I also wish to place on record my appreciation of the steps your Company has taken to render your ships proof against piracy. To have had only one attempt at piracy—and that an unsuccessful one—is a record of which the Douglas Line may well be proud.

In conclusion I shall be grateful if you will convey to Capt. Farrar and his officers my congratulations on their gallant and successful defence.—Yours faithfully,

A. K. WAISTELL, Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

H.E. the General Officer Commanding the British Troops in China (Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.) has issued a circular to all headquarters to the effect that all officers and men of the Garrison acting as anti-piracy guards are expected to fight to the last irrespective of casualties.

The form of the circular is, of course, a warm compliment to the example set by the officers and Indian guards of the Haiching in resisting the pirates so gallantly.

We were informed that no decision had yet been made as to where the Haiching would be repaired, but tenders were being asked for. The work would take at least a month.

At present the work of removing the cargo was still going on.

An Apology to Mr. A. H. White.

By a very unfortunate oversight the name of Mr. A. H. White, partner of the Douglas Company, was omitted from the list published in the Daily Press of those attending the funeral of the late Mr. Woodward.

Mr. White was among the first to board the Haiching when she entered the harbour on Sunday. He was obviously very deeply affected by the genes on board the ship, for Mr. White, like his brother the late Mr. H. P. White, has always taken the deepest interest in the welfare of officers and men alike. We are particularly sorry that this omission should have occurred as Mr. White personally, and all his staff, have been most helpful and courteous in supplying information about the piracy to our representatives.

Tiffin at Government House.

The Officers of the Haiching are to be entertained to tiffin at Government House by H.E. the Governor on Friday.

The Suspects.

The police are still actively examining "suspects." Of the 20 in the Government Civil Hospital, four are thought to be implicated and three others are also under suspicion. Of the 30 originally taken charge of by the police, 29 are still in custody.

LORD INCHCAPE ON PIRACIES.

PLEA FOR MILITARY GUARDS.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR TRADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the P. & O. Steamship Company, Lord Inchcape said that there seemed every prospect of a successful future for pulverised coal, especially in cargo steamers. If present experiments proved satisfactory, they might be forced, for reasons of economy, to adopt it in passenger, as well as cargo steamers.

Referring to the unrest in China, which he said was militating against a revival of trade there, Lord Inchcape read a letter from Hong Kong dealing with the piracy of a Japanese steamer from Formosa to Hong Kong on September 21. He trusted that a renewal of piracy would result in a change of the decision of British authorities to cease providing naval and military guards on April 1, 1930.

The outlook for tramp steamers, he said, was probably never gloomier, the general freight situation at present being deplorable. Things might improve, but at the moment it looked as if cargo tonnage would have to be laid up, as freights in almost all trades were insufficient to cover costs of running.

FARMER'S LOST MEMORY.

GLASS-CUTTER AND KEYS EXPLAINED.

A remarkable case of lost memory was disclosed at Marylebone Police Court recently when the young man arrested by the police in Regent Street with a glass-cutter in his pocket was brought up on remand charged with loitering with intent to commit a felony, and with possessing house-breaking implements by night.

He was alleged to have had a split ring and ten keys in addition to the glass-cutter.

He failed to give his name and address when he was before the magistrate the previous week, stating that he was suffering from loss of memory. He was thereupon remanded for a medical examination.

The man now gave his name as Frederick Stickells, aged thirty-one, and described himself as a farmer of Ware Farm, Canterbury, Kent. He was discharged.

Mr. Stickells, from the dock, told a remarkable story.

"I left home," he said, "I think it was on Tuesday morning, on my motor-cycle to go to Canterbury on business. I remember going to Canterbury. I do not remember reaching there. I do not remember anything before I found myself in a tramcar and getting off the tramcar."

Memory Returns.

The magistrate: Do you want to give me any explanation about having this glass-cutter?—Yes. At the time I could not remember. Since then I have remembered. I went up to my father's farm and took the glass-cutter to the farm where I am, which is adjoining, to cut a piece of glass to put on a jug in my room to keep the dust out. In the garage where I cut the glass the glass is still on the bench.

What about these keys?—I recognise them now. One of them belongs to my bureau. Two of them belong to fowl-houses. One belongs to a store on the farm, and one belongs to the feeding-houses. I know there are one or two of them I do not think are any good at all.

Mr. Gerald Stickells, a brother, of Great Knell Farm, Ash, Canterbury, then went into the witness-box and bore out his brother's statement.

The magistrate: Do you know anything about this glass-cutter? Mr. Stickells examined the glass-cutter, and said that he recognised it as one they had had on the farm for many years.

The magistrate (Mr. Powell): At first sight it looked as though this man was loitering with intent to cut windows, or something of that kind, especially as he had on him a glass-cutter, but it appears to be a genuine case of loss of memory.

I have before me a report of the medical officer of Brixton Prison, who takes that opinion. He says: "I have come to the conclusion that this loss of memory is genuine. He did not know what he was doing, although now he is recovering."

Mr. Powell pointed out that in his opinion there was no foundation for any suggestion that Mr. Stickells was loitering with intent to commit a felony.

UNEMPLOYMENT REMEDY.

BRITAIN'S DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

A BIG OUTLAY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Dec. 11.

The present value of grants approved or in an advanced stage of negotiation in relation to Government schemes for provision of work under the Development Act, Colonial Development Act and from the Road Fund is estimated at over £31,000,000. Certain of these grants are to be spread over a number of years. The schemes are estimated to provide work equivalent to employment of 180,300 men for one year.

Of this total the Development Act, which facilitates grants to local authorities in respect of works of public utility, is calculated to provide work equivalent to 84,000 men for one year. The material employed for such assisted works must as far as possible be home products.

The Colonial Development Act enables the scheme for the Zambesi bridge to be proceeded with. This involves an expenditure of about £3,000,000 of which contracts placed in this country will represent over £1,000,000 affording employment equivalent to some 4,000 "man years." Other schemes towards which grants have been given under this Act are estimated to provide 1,300 "man years" of employment.

The programme under the Road Fund, which is estimated to provide work equivalent to 100,000 men for one year includes the provision of further trunk roads and improvements to existing roads, extending over five years, at a cost to the Road Fund of £16,000,000.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The House of Commons has completed the committee stage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill after rejecting by 279 votes to 21, a new clause, moved by the Labour Left-Wing, reducing from six to three days the period a man has to wait before drawing the dole.

The concession would have cost about £4,000,000 per annum. The Liberals did not vote, but some of the Conservatives supported the Government.—Reuter.

"THE KING IS ONE OF US."

GUARDS' NICKNAME FOR THE SOVEREIGN.

HOMELY CEREMONY.

Men of the Household troops who do duty at Buckingham Palace have a nickname for the King. It is "the old gentleman"—and is used without a shadow of disrespect.

The nickname is revealed by Sir George Arthur in his "King George V.—A Sketch of a Great Ruler," a volume published last month (Jonathan Cape, 10s.) which outlines the story of the King's career.

Sir George, referring to the minimal occasions, observes that the main interest in the particular ceremony of view, in the particular ceremony in which he is taking part, but that owing to the construction of Buckingham Palace and the conformation of many of the London streets, it is "possible for a trooper to perform escort duty and never so much as catch a glimpse of the personage on whom he is in attendance."

The miniature review, however, which takes place inside the quadrangle of the Palace immediately after every escort is accepted by the men as the gracious "Thank you" of their King; out of view of the public, the cavalry escort, and infantry guard of honour rank by their Sovereign and colonel-in-chief as he stands, surrounded by his officers, on the steps leading to his apartments.

Military Chieftain.

"There is a private—even a homely—touch about the little ceremony which marks the close relations of King and Army, as well as the personal nature of the duty upon which the troops have been engaged, and the intimate standing of the Household troops in particular."

"The troops, regarding the King rather as a military chieftain than as the head of a political or even constitutional State, are keenly, if quite respectfully, critical of his personal appearance on this or that occasion. The march past in the quadrangle is as much—perhaps more—an inspection of the King by the troops as the converse."

"The old gentleman looked smart to-day."—The old gentleman wasn't half fed up—such are the expressions which may be heard in barracks when the trappings of ceremony are flung on the beds.

Sir George Arthur also states that in the barrack room "the phrase runs, 'The King is one of us,'" and he adds that in the barrack room "the King is no higher form of praise than this."

RENEWED GALES AT HOME.

ANXIETY OVER THAMES FLOODS.

THE WORST OVER?

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Dec. 11.

A renewal of gale conditions occurred during the night round the coasts and in Southern England, where rain fell heavily. The weather was fine but windy inland this morning, but a moderate gale with rough sea is reported in the Channel. A continuation of stormy weather is expected.

The embankment walls along the Thames in Grosvenor Road, Westminster, have been considerably reinforced since they gave way in January 1928, and it has so far been unnecessary to issue flood warnings to residents in that area.

Thames Valley Scenes.

Rugby, Dec. 10.

A renewal of southerly gales caused by a very deep depression approaching from the Atlantic is, according to the weather forecast, likely to be severe on the South-West Coast of British.

Meanwhile, although a heavy swell has been running, an interval in the gale violence has enabled many ships to mend their steering gear, and to continue their voyages or to make for ports when the damage was serious.

The s.s. Tynbridge, for instance, has repaired her steering gear and cancelled a call for assistance, and is returning to Falmouth to land one dead and two injured men.

Inland, and particularly in the Thames Valley, floods are causing anxiety.

Since yesterday, the Thames has risen nearly one foot at Molesey and the rate of flow during the last twenty-four hours was nine thousand million gallons as compared with an average flow of two thousand million gallons for this time of the year.

The authorities have established a special watch on the river so that adequate warning can be given if a danger arises of the floods breaking through the embankments in London.

There is no immediate fear of this happening, but the floods in the Upper Thames valley are higher than when it occurred last year, and more rain is forecast.

At Reading, which is almost surrounded by water, the river is twenty-six inches above normal, and at Maidenhead, it is four feet above normal. There are also wide flood areas in other parts of the country.

A ROMANCE OF THE PACIFIC.

SWEDISH SAILOR WHO BECAME KING.

A letter to Sweden from the island of Tabor, in the Pacific, tells a wonderful adventure of the king of the Polynesian tribe, who was a Swede by birth, and now wants to resign in order to settle down in his home country. Karl Pettersson, as his name is, was a sailor on a ship which, thirty years ago, capsized not far off the coast of New Guinea.

Pettersson was the only survivor, and succeeded in reaching a small Pacific island, where he was at once surrounded by a tribe of cannibals. During the preparation of the feast, the daughter of the tribal king fell in love with the prisoner, who was thus saved from a cruel fate, and she actually persuaded her father to marry her to Pettersson, who, after the death of the native king, became the ruler of the island. Being a clear-sighted man, King Pettersson realised the commercial value of the island's natural resources and brought prosperity to the huts of his subjects.

His brown wife having died some twenty years ago, King Pettersson travelled to Sweden and married there one Miss Simpson, of Gevie, who accompanied her royal husband to Tabor and became as popular as the king.

Being now sixty-five years of age, King Pettersson has decided to abdicate and to return to his native city of Gothenburg. The succession of the Tabor throne is secured, but his subjects are disconsolate at the decision of their ruler.

A boy of sixteen charged a London police-court with insulting behaviour in the street was stated to be maintaining his mother and ten brothers and sisters by his work as a cabinet-maker.

Sports News

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S TRIAL GAME.

Yesterday's games resulted as under:—

Interpret Trial.
R.N. XI. 3 Selected XI. 2

Hong Kong League Div. II.
K.O.S.B. Res. 4 University 0
R.N. Res. 1 S.L.I. Res. 0

THE TRIAL

Three of the "selected" players were absent while some of the Reserves failed to appear. The teams lined out as under:—

Selected XI.—G. Rodgers; Wynne and Reeves; Hedley; West and Bliss; B. Gosano, Scott, Dowman, Rocha and Butcher.

Legal Navy.—Jarvis; McGregor and Jones; Pugsley, Tilley and Watts; Van Tromp, Firth, Cann, Stephenson and Exon.

From the kick off the selected team attacked, and Jarvis cleared a centre from Gosano. Before the Navy defence settled down, Gosano sent over again and Jarvis making a weak clearance the ball went to Rocha who gave the selected team the lead. Sound kicking by McGregor and Jones kept the attack out, while the Navy forwards were worrying the defence at the other end. Rodgers was busy with shots from the Navy inside forwards. Reeves and Wynne defended well, and with the game lying between the defences there was no further score before the interval.

From the resumption, the Navy forwards took the ball down and Cann beat Rodgers with a fast shot. The selected team soon took the lead again. Scott, receiving from Dowman beat Jarvis, from close range. The Navy right wing was always dangerous and Reeves had an anxious time with Firth and Van Tromp. West was a hard worker but Dowman was badly placed as leader of the attack. Good work by the Navy inside forwards found the selected team defence in a muddle and Cann went through to beat Rodgers with a fast rising shot. A corner to the selected team was well placed by Butcher and Rocha headed into Jarvis's hands. Later, after Rodgers had cleared a long shot from Tilley, Firth came through and with a well directed shot sent the ball into the net to give the Navy the lead. The final whistle sounded with the Navy winners by three goals to two.

There will be a further trial game next Tuesday on the Hong Kong F.C. ground, kick off at 4.15 p.m. The following have been selected: G. Rodgers; Wynne and Reeves; Hedley, West and Bliss; B. Gosano, A. V. Gussano, Bewley-Bull, Rocha and Butcher.

Reserves:—C. Pile, Knapp, Gill and A. Ward.

The opposition will be a team from the Services.

A visit from a Shanghai Chinese team is expected during Chinese New Year when a series of games will be played.

LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

K.O.S.B. RES. v. UNIVERSITY.

Played on the St. Joseph's ground and ended in a win for the K.O.S.B. by four clear goals. Barham opened the score for the K.O.S.B. with a shot from thirty yards. Milligan increased the lead with a header from a pass by Stevens. Westland handled once only in the half when he stepped the ball from a high bounce just before going under the bar. Halftime, K.O.S.B. 3, University 0.

A surprise for the University on the dash made by the students forcing a corner off Spence. A strong attack made by the K.O.S.B. ended with Rhodes sending in a high shot which Chen let through his hands into the net. Although the K.O.S.B. kept up a strong attack they failed to add to their score. Chen, in the University goal played well and saved his side from a heavier defeat.

S.L.I. RES. v. R. NAVY RES.

These teams met on the Railway ground and a rattling game ended in favour of the Royal Navy by the only goal scored.

The game was fast throughout and good football was seen for a junior game. The teams were evenly matched and the game was played in a fine sporting spirit. The S.L.I. soon settled down and made tracks for the Navy goal where they were met by a fine defence. The ball travelled up and down the field with great rapidity, the defences holding the attacks. Halftime, no score. The second half opened in favour of the S.L.I. but Evans and Carey were sound defenders. With only ten minutes to go, the Navy scored the only goal of the match.

The Navy forced a corner and Cartwright getting his head to the ball from the flag kick beat Wallis.

OXFORD BREAK THE SPELL.

WIN 'VARSITY RUGGER MATCH.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In a thrilling rugby game at Twickenham to-day, Oxford University defeated Cambridge University by 9 points to nil.

The "Empire" inter-Varsity match, so-called because of the unusual proportion of Dominions players, included, in the Oxford XV, six South Africans and one New Zealander. The game was played before the customary enthusiastic crowd. There were 30,000 people present, including the Prince of Wales, to whom the teams were presented before the start.

Cambridge were frequently within an ace of creating a record by their fifth successive victory, but, aided by luck, great tenacity and merciless tackling, Oxford withstood assault after assault.

Although rarely dangerous, particularly before the interval, they managed to hang on to the lead given them by Johnson, who scored a try after 20 minutes, which Black converted, until the last minute of the game, when Robson confirmed the issue with a dropped goal from the 25 yards line.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. TEAMS.

The following sides will represent the Hong Kong Cricket Club on Saturday next:—

1st XI. v. University (League) (Home): T. E. Pearce (Capt.), H. V. Parker, J. R. Hinton, A. C. I. Bowker, A. Reid, E. R. West, O. Moor, G. P. Lammert, E. R. Duckitt, A. C. Beck, H. R. Remington.

2nd XI. v. University (Friendly) (Away): W. W. Mackenzie (Capt.), H. J. Armstrong, R. H. Dowler, K. H. Batger, G. E. R. Divett, W. Harris Walker, R. D. Beaumont, T. R. Macdonald, J. H. Ashworth, J. R. Way, C. E. Gahagan.

HONG KONG LADIES' HOCKEY CLUB.

The above Club will play a match against the Kowloon Ladies' Hockey Club next Saturday, on the K.B.S.F.A. ground at King's Park. K.O.S.B. 3.20 p.m.

The teams are as follows:—Hong Kong: F. Stevenson, F. D. C. Luck, B. Franklin, E. O'Hagan, E. R. Bell, M. L. Wallace, I. C. Bell, J. L. Whyte, N. A. McNeillie, C. M. Ferguson, E. S. Laing.

Kowloon: P. Whitley, J. Dand, M. Woolley, P. Woolley, E. Ansloy, V. Eastman, I. Gittins, M. George, P. Pinguet, H. Eastman, E. Woolley.

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

DEMAND EQUAL TREATMENT.

Speaking at a reception at Perth recently, the Chinese Consul-General, (Mr. F. T. Sung) made an important statement of his Government's policy with regard to Chinese residents abroad. He said a commission had been established in China in the effort to secure better conditions for overseas Chinese.

His policy, he said, included efforts for the abolition of unequal treatment, removal of the difficulties of overseas Chinese merchants, and encouragement of industrial education among Chinese abroad. In every country a determined effort was being made to study the conditions under which Chinese nationals found themselves.

In many countries it was found that serious discrimination was directed against Chinese people. There were restrictions upon their entry, and in common with other suspected prohibited immigrants, a Chinese apprehended had the onus upon him of proving that he was not a prohibited immigrant. In Western Courts other persons were presumed innocent until proved guilty.

"In Australia, as in other countries," he continued, "the study of the inequalities under which Chinese people find themselves is being made. In the matter of immigration what is frequently found is that, because, during the end of last century, China was weak as a sovereign Power, many countries dealt with the question of Chinese immigration upon a purely domestic basis without the conclusion of definite treaties of agreements between China and the country concerned. This is not applied to other countries, even to other countries of Oriental origin. With the new policy of seeking equality in all matters, including the status of Chinese people, it is possible that the next few years will see outstanding examples of a modification of the treatment of Chinese nationals."

SHORT v. LONG SWING.

THOSE EXTRA 20 YARDS.

ACCURACY OR DISTANCE?

The London Observer has received a letter from a correspondent describing himself "A Middle-Aged Golfer," in which he asks whether the long back swing possesses any advantages over the short swing. "I have seen Mr. Tolley, Mr. Jones, Mitchell, Macdonald Smith, Hagen, and other famous golfers in action," the writer adds, "and each swings slightly below the horizontal. Some, if not all, are extremely long hitters, and it would seem that they derive their length from a swing which causes the club-head to dip quite markedly at the top.

On the other hand, there is Henry Cotton, a tall, powerful young man, who only swings to the three-quarter stage with the club-head pointing skywards. He is by no means a short driver, nor are others who swing in much the same way. The correspondent goes on: "I have experimented with both types of swing, and I find that the longer swing I can occasionally hit farther, perhaps 15 to 20 yards, but I am convinced that there is not the same degree of accuracy as with the short swing, which does not reach the horizontal position."

"Now, in the matches I play with my friends, which are not devoid of a fairly substantial financial interest, I cannot afford to be giving away about twenty yards with every tee shot, even though the measure of accuracy is slightly in my favour. I am wondering whether I should depart from my usual practice of swinging to the three-quarter mark, and go in for the full-blooded swing as exemplified by Tolley and Jones."

The Extra Twenty Yards.

I know my golf for a time would be seriously disturbed, but the prospect of those extra twenty yards seems to be worth all the derangement and the temporary inconvenience. Besides, how much nicer and more engaging in appearance is the full swing as compared with the short, stumpy swing."

One might ask quite pertinently, says the Observer, "What has a middle-aged golfer got to do with looking nice and engaging?" It is his business in life to employ the methods which will produce the best results, and one would imagine that the short swing has not served him badly in the past.

On the purely ethical side of the question, it should be stated most emphatically that a golfer who has reached the age of forty-five years is asking for serious trouble by changing his swing from the short to the long.

Suicidal Policy.

The Observer critic goes on to say: "If our 'Middle Aged Golfer' wishes to preserve his peace of mind and to balance his profit and loss account, then he would be well advised not to cast covetous glances in the direction of Mitchell and others of the long-hitting brigade. It would be suicidal for a man of forty-five to tamper with a swing, which, apparently, has not served him ill in the past. I do not mean to convey the impression that the long swing for those who can usefully employ it has no advantages over the short swing. It undoubtedly has, because of the additional leverage obtained and the attainment of greater speed of club-head at impact, two factors which are largely responsible for the long drive."

But in this connection I would like to draw attention to a warning note given by George Duncan in his treatise, "Present Day Golf." He says: "Personally, I am rather in favour of the shorter swing, and to-day there is a general tendency towards a shortening of the swing. If one looks at the photographs taken fifteen years ago and compares them with recent ones, it becomes clear that swings have been cut down considerably. And a good thing, too, as nobody can hit the ball any farther with a swing that goes beyond the horizontal than it can be hit with a shorter swing."

Duncan is referring to golfers like the late Freddie Tait, Mr. John Ball, and Mr. Horace Hutchinson, all of whom cultivated swings of such extreme length that the club-head at the top was far beyond the horizontal stage. As regards the over-long back swing, James Braid, who was teacher and shrewd observer, adds his testimony to that of Duncan. In "Advanced Golf" Braid says:—

Braid's Advice.

"When a man makes a swing that is really too long for him, the usual result is that he does not turn his body as he ought, and then the club goes straight up and at the top almost drops down his back. The club must always be brought round the body, and not drawn back in the line that the ball has to take, and if the player finds that he really cannot get the club round in the proper way, making the full swing that he does, he might, perhaps, with advantage try a shorter swing and see if he can get more body into it."

In determining the length of the back swing every player must decide (Continued on next Column.)

ROUND THE COURTS.

THEFT FROM ITALIAN WARSHIP.

Owing to lack of evidence, a coal coolie who was charged with theft of three pulley blocks from the Italian warship Libia, was discharged by Mr. W. Schofield at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Detective Sergeant Humphreys, who was in charge of the case, told the Magistrate that the prosecution could not obtain witnesses with regard to all three blocks and he wished to amend the charge to relate to one block only.

Lieut. Botti Ugo, in evidence, said that the loss of the three pulley blocks was discovered on Monday at about 1 p.m. after the coal coolies had left the ship.

Sergeant Humphreys told the Magistrate that the theft was traced to the gang of coolies who worked on the ship.

The defendant was questioned and took the head coolie to Praya East where one of the blocks were found. The prosecution could not prove any more and the evidence was certainly very slight.

The Magistrate observed that in such circumstances he would have to ask the defendant if he was willing to be bound over for his good behaviour. The defendant agreed, and he was bound over in a bond of \$50 for one year.

It was stated that one of the other two blocks was found under the sand on the Praya East, while the other was found at a marine store in Wanchai. All the coolies who were working on the Libia had since disappeared and it was impossible to say who was responsible for the theft.

ARMED ROBBERS CAUGHT.

A sequel to the armed robbery at a pork dealers establishment in Wellington Street recently, was the appearance before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham yesterday of a man, who was charged in connection with the robbery. Some \$200 were stolen.

Detective Inspector Shannon, prosecuting, said that the men were rounded up in two houses in First and Second Streets, West Point. A curious fact was the discovery of four loaded revolvers in Bridges Street, quite close to the Central Police Station.

An application by the Police for a remand of 48 hours was granted.

OPIMUM TRADE ON S.S. TALAMBA.

A coolie who was charged with unlawful possession of six mace of prepared opium on board the s.s. Talamba was stated by the prosecuting officer to have been carrying on a private trade in illicit opium. The defendant was arrested with a large tin of opium pots and had apparently been in the habit of trading on board ships in harbour. The defendant was fined \$300 or three months' hard labour.

EXTENDING HIS STALL.

A stall holder of the Cheung Sha Wan Market was fined \$20 by the Kowloon Magistrate for causing obstruction by occupying space other than his stall area for his wares. The Magistrate in convicting the defendant remarked that he would not allow this kind of obstruction in the markets.

for himself the extent of the movement which serves him best; no man can say positively that it must stop here or stop there, because to do so would, in many instances, be asking the player to do something of which he is physically unfitted. But the impression seems to prevail that the longer the back swing, the longer the drive, and, within certain limits, this is a correct theory.

While Mr. Tolley often swings twenty inches below the horizontal, Henry Cotton's swing is at least twenty inches short of that stage, a difference of forty inches between the two swings, and yet Mr. Tolley will not consistently outdrive the other. If Cotton could try to lengthen his swing he would lose timing, distance, and direction. The ideal swing is that which enables the player to build up the maximum speed of clubhead, and a long backswing does not always bring about the desired result.

"An American, Gid Haynes, has an ingenious idea for developing maximum speed at the right moment. He recommends swinging the club while blindfolded, and playing the stroke by ear. If the club commences to hum when it is about shoulder high, then the player is hitting too soon; in other words, dissipating speed at the wrong place. Haynes says: 'Change the point of ear pick-up, making it hip high, and not shoulder high. Wait for the swing until the ear first detects the clubhead about three feet from the ground, and when you have fixed the ear, swing right for sound you are ready to snap the clubhead through.'"

COURT QUESTIONS TO DETECTIVES.

MAN'S DENIAL OF POCKET PICKING.

"IMPORTANT CASE."

"I have important evidence to call for the defence, for the case is important," said Mr. Edmund O'Connor, defending, at Marlborough Street Police Court, when Edward Mello, aged 37, an American citizen, of Charges Street, Piccadilly, was remanded on bail on a charge of being a suspected person loitering in Piccadilly with the object of picking pockets.

Detective Sergeant Scott said, in evidence, that Mello was seen to mount three omnibuses outside the Piccadilly Hotel before they came to a standstill, go two or three steps up the stairs, come down again, hustle men passengers, and attempt to pick their pockets. He said, when arrested on the outskirts of the crowd, "You have made a mistake. I was waiting for Monty Banks, the film star."

Sergeant Scott, questioned on the geography of the locality, said, in reply to Mr. R. E. Dummett, the magistrate, that he did not know the names of the streets. He had been ten years in the C.I.D., but not in West London.

Mr. O'Connor: Are you prepared to exclude the possibility of your having made a mistake regarding the person you saw getting on and off omnibuses?—No, sir.

"No Mistake."

Sergeant Scott said, in reply to Mr. Dummett, that there could be no mistake in the identity of the person.

Sergeant Scott, replying to Mr. O'Connor, said that while Mello stood in the entrance of the Piccadilly Hotel another man was standing by him, but whether they were talking to each other he did not know.

Mr. O'Connor: Was the man a tall, thin man of Semitic appearance, with a small black moustache?—I did not take particular notice. He was a man of 5 ft. 6 in. or 5 ft. 7 in.

Did you ever hear in connection with this case of a man of the name of Klein?—No.

Does his name convey anything to you?—No.

You know Monty Banks?—Yes, as a film star.

Did you know he was a friend of Mello's?—No.

Mr. Dummett: You had been watching for suspicious men. You took this man to the police station. Why was not a charge made at once?—The officer in charge was busy, and I suggested to my colleague we should go out and look for others.

The charge should have been made there, and then?—The charge is made temporarily, and the man is detained. He is charged, but the charge is not put on the charge sheet.

Puzzled Magistrate.

Mr. O'Connor: You said you went out to look for confederates. Did it not occur to you they would be off?

No answer.

In fact, you did not know what to charge him with when you got him to the station?

Mr. Dummett: I really cannot understand why you did not charge him.

Sergeant Scott: For the simple reason that the station sergeant was busy and could not attend to me. Corroborative evidence was given by Detective Sergeant Stanning, and when asked by Mr. O'Connor about the geography of West London he confessed that he did not know a lot about it.

"We want to know why he was left in the station for ten minutes," said Mr. Dummett.

"Three or four minutes," corrected the detective.

(Continued on next Column.)

CAT WALKS 250 MILES HOME.

ANIMALS' LONG JOURNEYS.

PIGEON'S MEMORY TEST.

Chickens are not the only things which come home to roost. Recently a woman farmer at Hidenborough (Kent) sent a cow to the market at Tonbridge. The cow was sold, and then taken by motor-lorry ten miles further from home. In the morning the cow was patiently standing outside its old byre waiting to rejoin the herd.

An official of the R.S.P.C.A. told a reporter: "There are many cases of animals having the homing instinct very highly developed. Cats are probably more clever than dogs generally, but there are many dogs which have returned home from extraordinary distances."

A retriever dog was lost at Southampton a little while ago, and after fifteen weeks returned to its home 185 miles away. The dog was weak and emaciated, but the most extraordinary feature is that the journey to Southampton was made by car, and the dog had not been there before.

Pip and Bonzo, two wire-haired fox-terriers, were taken from Hove to London. Attracted by the city, they went exploring and became lost. Two days later Pip arrived back at Hove, footsore and weary, but Bonzo has disappeared. Pip knew the road and his pal did not, and Pip has now died of a broken heart.

100 Miles in Six Days.

A cat which lived at Uppingham (Rutland) went to take up residence at Framlingham, in Suffolk. Apparently she did not approve of her new quarters, and set off home. Six days later she arrived back, not a bit worse for the 100-mile walk. How the cat found its way is a mystery, and though there had been bad weather she was not a bit footsore or fatigued.

The long-distance record for homing cats must surely belong to the one at Brighton, near Alresford, which walked home from Cornwall. Her master went on holiday to Helston, and took his cat in a hamper. But even Cornish cream could not tempt pussy to stay, and soon after arriving the cat disappeared. The sorrowing owner returned home after his holiday, and about a month later was delighted to find the cat on his doorstep, looking very bedraggled and hungry, having walked over 250 miles.

Pigeons possess this homing instinct in a marked degree, and return home from prodigious distances. Stranger still is the length of time they can remember their home. The headquarters during the war was in Doughty Street, London, W.C., and a bird was bred and lived there for three months. Then it was taken to Woodstock, in Staffordshire, where it lived in a pen. Three years and nine months later this pigeon was liberated, and it immediately set off for its old home in London.

A pigeon-fancier said: "After an absence of even five years pigeons have been known to return home in this manner, and on their return will go at once to the old perch or nest-box."

Mr. Dummett: Do you really mean that you went out in the expectation of catching a confederate?—It was all clear then, and we came straight back.

Answer my question: We did, sir.

Mr. O'Connor, after reading the detective's note-book, pointed out that he had not noted one word about leaving the man in the station and going out to look for confederates.

Sergeant Stanning said that he noted what was said after his second visit to Piccadilly.

Cuticura Talcum

For Daily Use

How important it is to complete the toilet with a fragrant, antiseptic powder! After cleansing with CUTICURA SOAP, a daily application of CUTICURA TALCUM will add the finishing touch to your toilet. CUTICURA TALCUM absorbs perspiration and refreshes and cools the skin.



HEAVY FINES IN DISTILLERY CASE.

WOMAN PARTNER CONVICTED.

The case against a female partner of a Chinese Distillery and two Joks was concluded before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy, all three defendants being found guilty. The defendants were charged on several counts of defrauding the Revenue.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department was for the prosecution while Mr. Hin Shing Lee appeared for the woman and the two Joks.

Mr. Lee strongly disputed that the woman defendant was a partner in the Distillery. Although her photograph appeared on the license card as partner of the firm, he maintained that the receipts of the license were not made out in her name, nor had she signed the license card. He admitted that she was a partner in the firm but took no active part in the management of the Distillery.

Evidence was however, given by Mr. H. A. Taylor and Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins who said that the woman had been seen frequently at the Distillery in Hang Hau village, and had often come to the Office to obtain duty labels. It was presumed by all those in the Office that she was the licensee.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$250 on the first defendant, while the two Joks were fined \$250 or four months' hard labour.

FOR THE POOR.

DONATIONS TO ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge with grateful thanks the following further donations in aid of Hong Kong's Poor.

Anonymous \$100
The Colonial Electric Co. 25
Club Lusitano 100
Miss Sybil Joseph 50

Exhibits at the Middlesex Sessions in connection with a burglary included a plan of the house with directions in Morse code.

Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., chairman, at Middlesex Sessions: "It is not evidence, but can any one tell us the weight of a golf ball?" A colleague on the bench suggested that the weight was two ounces.

PRE-PAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following classes of advertisements are charged at the price given below:—

SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO BE LET. MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

When so required replies to box numbers will be posted to advertisers daily. Extra stamps for postage should be remitted.

All advertisements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

Announcements not exceeding 25 Words are inserted under this heading at a Pre-paid Rate of One Dollar for THREE INSERTIONS. If Charges collected, \$1.50.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—CAMBAY BUILDINGS—SECOND FLOOR, No. 6 No. 308, NATAN ROAD, KOWLOON.—Apply to: JEREMY FONGIER, D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th Floor, FAIRBANK BUILDING. [5573]

TO LET.—FLAT No. 1, KELLETT HOUSE, THE PRINCE FOUR ROOMS, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, All Modern Conveniences. Moderate Rent.—Apply DEACONS, PATNER'S BUILDING. [5558]

TO LET.—Furnished, at THE PRINCE, 4-roomed, BUNGALOW, From 1st DECEMBER to 1st MARCH. Moderate Rent.—Apply Box No. 8652, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5553]

TO LET.—Five Roomed HOUSE at PORTUGAL, Flush Closets, Garage, Tennis Court. Available At Once.—Apply to: HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., QUEEN'S BUILDING. [5569]

PREMISES TO LET.

GODOWNS TO LET.—2 GODOWNS at PRATA, GLOUCESTER ROAD, about 7,400 and 8,800 Ft. Each Opposite to KWONG SANG HONG, LINA FACTORY and 1 GODOWN at WHITFIELD ROAD, about 4,000 Ft. Next to KWONG SANG HONG, LTD., GLASS FACTORY. Please apply to KWONG SANG HONG, LTD. [5702]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, 3-Roomed BUNGALOW.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7714]

FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, Two Semi-detached 5-Roomed HOUSES with Tennis Court and Garage to Each House.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box

SHOPPING GUIDE

Felix Hat Shop

DECEMBER SALE
FELT HATS from \$8.
JUMPER SUITS from \$20.
AFTERNOON GOWNS
GREATLY REDUCED
7, Ice House St.

Rolande Sarraut

MODES-COUTURE
HAS REMOVED TO
3rd Floor, "PEDDER BUILDING"
ROOM No. 3
TELEPHONE: C. 2252

A SEK & CO.

PHOTO-SUPPLIES
26A, DES VŒUX RD. C. TEL. C. 3459

NAKAMURA

MASSAGE
No. 3, LEE TUNG STREET,
1st Floor, WANCHAI,
HONG KONG.

RADIO SUPPLIES
ELECTRIC GRAMOPHONES
AND MOTORS
SUPER ELTO OUTBOARD
MOTORS
RUDGE-WHITWORTH
MOTOR CYCLES
TENNIS RACKETS
RUDOLF WOLFF & KEW, Ltd.
54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
1st Floor. Tel. C. 2173.

Mackintosh and Co., Ltd.
Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Bldg. Des Vœux Road.

Fresh Flowers, Fruit
and Vegetables

The Clover Flower Shop

10, ICE HOUSE STREET



CARDS
SEALS
TAGS
GIFTS
ETC., ETC.

DER A. WING & CO. (1925), LTD.

Madame S. LEITE

Ladies' Wear Specialist.

SILK PIECE LACE FOR
EVENING FROCKS
JUST ARRIVED

ASIATIC BUILDING, 1st Floor
TELEPHONE C. 4474

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TEAS & REFRESHMENTS,
HOME MADE CAKES

The Home of Fashion
CHILDREN'S FROCKS
LADIES' DRESS MAKING

KAYAMALLY BUILDING

POWELL'S

Gentlemen's Tailors
and Outfitters.

BESPOKE ORDERS
Executed in 24 Hours.
10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

FILL YOUR FOUNTAIN PEN

and write a Chit to
11, Ice House Street

BEFORE YOU SAIL

and order the Weekly
Press to be sent to
you Overseas. It costs

\$3.75 for three months.

\$7.50 for six months.

\$15.00 for a year.

PERMANENT WAVING

The Most Up-to-date
Beauty Shop in Town.
MRS. BETEN. TEL. K. 681.
PENINSULA HOTEL EX. 34.

A. YUN

TAILOR & OUTFITTER
49, OTTINGER STREET, CENTRAL
TEL. C. 6060. HONG KONG.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

FOR CAR HIRE

For Hong Kong: C. 4788
For Kowloon: K. 681

THE DAIRY FARM

ICE HOUSE STREET

FOR PURE MILK

FARM AND
IMPORTED FROZEN
MEATS.
HOUSE FROZEN POULTRY

MELTING POINT OF WAX.

SELLER AND PURCHASER DISAGREE.

PUISNE JUDGE'S DECISION.

Judgment was delivered for the defendant by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) at the Summary Court yesterday in the action brought by Ip Tak and Company, 36A, Queen's Road Central, to recover \$1,000 from the Yee Lee Cheung firm, 20, Wing Lok Street, as damages for breach of contract to accept and pay for 25 tons of paraffin wax.

Mr. A. W. E. Davidson was for plaintiff and Mr. H. C. Lee for defendant.

The Judgment.

Giving judgment, his Lordship said:—The plaintiff is the seller and the defendant the buyer under a contract for the sale and purchase of paraffin wax. The buyer has rejected the goods, and the seller sues for damages for alleged breach of contract. The buyer submits that he is entitled to reject the specification contained in the contract. The contract is in writing. It contains the following specification: "A.M.P. 125 deg./127 deg." It is agreed that the meaning of this specification is "American Melting Point" between 125 degrees and 127 degrees Fahrenheit. The "melting point" is the temperature at which solid wax melts, which temperature is the same as that at which the same wax, when molten, will solidify.

Melting Point Tests.

It appears from oral evidence given, and also from scientific test books (which are accessible to the Court under Ordinance 2 of 1889, s.26, 4), that the "American Method" of ascertaining the melting point of paraffin wax is to immerse 7-8th of the bulb of a thermometer in a given quantity of molten wax, and then allowing the wax to cool to note the temperature at which a "spider" extends on the surface of the wax from the edge of the bulb to the bulb of the thermometer. The "American Melting Point" is the result ascertained by this method. The "English Method" is different. In this method, the bulb is completely immersed, the wax is allowed to cool, and periodical readings (each period being sixty seconds) are noted. It is known that, when the solidifying point is reached, the wax gives out heat, which arrests the fall of the thermometer for a time. At this stage in the process the readings of the thermometer remain constant for a series. The stationary figure is accepted as the melting point.

It is obvious that the English method will register a later stage in solidification than the American method, that it will record a lower temperature and that it will be less liable to error. The difference between the results of the two methods is not constant. It averages 2 to 3 degrees.

In recent times dissatisfaction has arisen in the United States of America with the use of the American method. There is in Philadelphia a Society named "The American Society for Testing Materials" (Incorporated in 1902). This Society adopted in 1922 as its standard definition of the melting point of paraffin wax the following: "The temperature at which melted paraffin wax, when allowed to cool under definite prescribed conditions, first shows a minimum rate of temperature change." It thus approved for its constituents the English method of test. In its official publication, the Society adds the following note to the definition: "The so-called American Melting Point is an arbitrary figure 3 deg. F. higher than the A.S.T.M. Melting Point."

Evidence of Analysts.

Mr. A. C. Franklin, an Analyst, with long local experience, states in his evidence, that in ascertaining the "American Melting Point" it has been his invariable practice to test by the English method and add 3 degrees F. to the result. On the other hand, Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, has used the American Method only for this purpose. Mr. H. K. Prosser, employed in the sales department of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited, with eight years' local experience, has stated that his practice has been in comparing his company's product with an American product to add 3 degrees F. to the figures resulting from an English test to find the equivalent of a quoted American Melting Point. His sale contracts are made without "specification"—specification being used in the sale of American wax in which he does not deal. His experience is that the local buyer will make use of the same calculation at the present time.

A sample of the paraffin wax here considered was submitted by Mr. Franklin both to the English and the American tests. The figure resulting from the British test was 122.5 degrees F. This, with the addition of 3 degrees F., becomes 125.5 degrees F.—a temperature which is within the specification in the contract. The American test (being the average of three experiments) gave the result 121 degrees F., which is below the specification.

Question for Decision.

The question for decision is which is the proper test applicable to decide the "American Melting Point" in the present contract. The parties have had a course of dealing in paraffin wax extending over 30 years. During this period the transactions have been occasional only. All contracts have been "A.M.P." i.e. have had an American Melting Point in the specification. No similar question has arisen between the parties in respect of any other contract in the series. A recent contract (subsequent to that here involved) has been mutually performed, without discussion.

Had this contract been of a date prior to 1922, it could not have been contended that the "American Melting Point" mentioned therein was anything else than the result of the American method exactly

pursued; and not any arbitrary figure assumed to be its equivalent. The onus lies here upon the plaintiff to show that this interpretation has been recently displaced by a novel commercial custom in this market which he contends to be applicable to his contract. This onus he seems to me not to have discharged.

For this reason I hold that the "American Melting Point" of this paraffin wax for the purpose of this contract is 124 degrees F., which is not in accordance with contract specification; and the plaintiff's claim for damages therefore fails. My judgment is for the defendant with costs.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 10 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.				SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.			
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.				WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.			
Buyers	Sellers	Bids	Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Bids	Nominal
Banks							
...	\$1,330	...	...	H.K. Banks	...	\$1,316	...
...	...	...	£125	Do. (London)	...	...	...
...	...	...	£185	Chartered Banks	...	...	£191
...	...	...	£304	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	£241
...	...	...	£154	Do. "C"	...	...	£15
...	...	...	...	Bank of East Asia	...	...	...
Insurance							
...	...	...	...	Canton Ins.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Underwriters	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	North China	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Union Ins.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Yangtze Ins.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Fire	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Fire	...	...	...
Shipping							
...	...	...	...	Douglases	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Steamboats	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Indos (pref.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (def.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shell Transports	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Water-boats	...	...	...
Mining							
...	...	...	...	Benquets	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Kailans	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Langkats (comb.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (single)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Explorations	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Loans	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Raubs	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Tronoh Mines	...	...	...
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.							
...	...	...	...	H.K. & K. Wharfs	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Providers	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Docks	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Docks	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	New Engineerings	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Hongkew	...	...	...
Cotton Mills							
...	...	...	...	Ewos	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shai C'ons (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Zong Sings	...	...	...
Lands, Hotels and Buildings							
...	...	...	...	H.K. & S. Hotels	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Lands	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Realty	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Humphreys	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...
Public Utilities							
...	...	...	...	Tramways	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Peak Trams (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Star Ferries	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	C. Lights (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Electricity	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Macao do	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Telephones	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Buses	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Tractions	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...
Industrials							
...	...	...	...	Calbeck, (ord.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Macgregor (pref.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Canton Ice	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Cements (comb.)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (old)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Ropes	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Sugars	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Malayan Sugars	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	United Asbestos	...	...	...
Miscellaneous							
...	...	...	...	Dairy Farms	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Der A. Wings	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Amusements	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Constructions	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Lane Crawford	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Mackintosh	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sincere Gold	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Watsons	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Wm. Powells	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Govt. Loan	...	...	...
4 1/2	prem.	...	...	...	...	...	...

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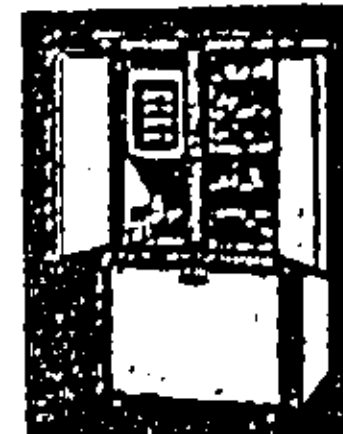
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TJISAROE	Amoy	15th Dec.	17th Dec.	MANILA, M'KASAR & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	S'hai & Amoy	19th Dec.	21st Dec.	"BATAVIA"
TJILEBOET	Amoy	29th Dec.	31st Dec.	MANILA, M'KASAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	S'hai & Amoy	30th Dec.	1st Jan.	"BATAVIA"

NORTH BOUND.

STRAIMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	15th Dec.	15th Dec.	Amoy & S'hai
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR	29th Dec.	29th Dec.	SWATOW & AMOY
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	29th Dec.	29th Dec.	Amoy & S'hai

JAVA.

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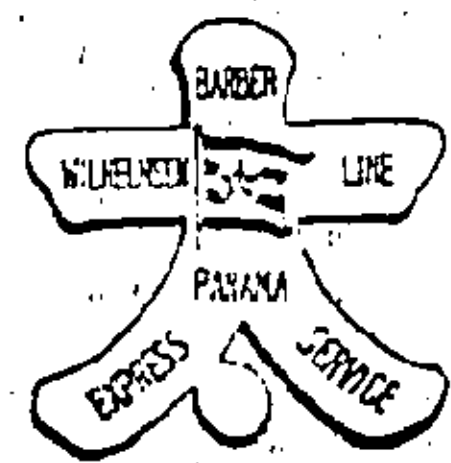
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Money and Markets

RUBBER.

SLIGHT RECOVERY IN MID-NOVEMBER.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have forwarded us the following letter dated, November 13 from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., of Liverpool.

Towards the end of last week there was a slight recovery from the persistent decline, due to a little trade buying together with some short covering. The reaction has, however, since been followed by further selling, and yesterday's prices are the lowest reached for over two years.

The prominent Rubber dealer, whose views we gave in our special letter of the 31st October, and who foreshadowed the recent fall in prices, now rather feels that the decline has gone far enough. He writes as follows:—

"The American car industry is certainly not so badly affected as people appear to imagine, and tyre prices can easily be cut very considerably without materially affecting the large manufacturers. It seems to us as though we have come through the worst period, and the prevailing gloom is likely to be dispelled at any moment. The market is technically sound and strong after heavy liquidation by weak holders, and manufacturers are buying steadily at the present level."

"There must be an eventual falling off both in native production and of those small estates which are compelled to work at a loss at the present level."

"As you are aware, we have for some time foreseen lower prices, but even though the market may yet react downwards a little, we are now more or less at an attractive level, and it is quite on the cards we may see a repetition of January's very sharp rise, with everyone rushing to cover short positions."

Rubber is like most of the other commodities—declining on account of the general depression which prevails. This situation should end very shortly as we are now getting down to a very safe price for the article.

Stocks.—London: 49,502. Liverpool 16,150: increase of 3,096 tons. Close London last night.—Spot 7d. January/February 8.3/16d., April/June 8.7/16d., July/September 8.11/16d., January/December 1929 8.1d., January/December 1931 9.1d.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO.

PROPOSED DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the China Light and Power Co. (1918), Ltd., have resolved to recommend at the annual meeting of the Company to be held on December 21, a final dividend of 9 per cent. in respect of the financial year ended September 30, 1929, making a total dividend for the year, including the interim dividend of 5 per cent. declared last March, of 14 per cent.

A final dividend of 9 per cent. will represent a return of 43 cents per share on the "Old" Shares and 10.73 cents per share on the 1929 issue Shares allotted on July 5, 1929.

After payment of a final dividend of 9 per cent. the surplus profits, including the amount brought forward from last year, will amount to about \$100,000.

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

	Requy. Dec. 10.
Paris	154.02
New York	4.58 1/2
Brussels	34.575
Geneva	23.13
Amsterdam	12.095
Milan	52.36
Berlin	20.30
Stockholm	18.005
Copenhagen	19.103
Oslo	18.303
Vienna	34.08
Prague	16.4
Helsingfors	19.4
Madrid	35.05
Lisbon	108.23
Athens	375
Bucharest	815
Rio	5.25/32
Buenos Aires	46.7/32
Bombay	1/5 29/32
Shanghai	2/2
Hong Kong	1/6 1/2
Yokohama	2/0 3/32
Silver (spot)	22 1/2
Silver (forward)	22 11/16

(Daily Share Quotations will be found on page 2 of this issue.)

OPTICAL SIGNALS AT SEA.

TESTS OF LIGHTED ARROW SYSTEM.

Experiments have recently been made with a system of optical direction signals at sea. The new direction indicators are similar to those used for motor-car traffic, and consist of lighted arrows. For purposes of road traffic the lighted arrow system is in almost general use in Holland and Germany, but has not been widely adopted in either France or Great Britain.

The regulation signals in international use for steam vessels approaching each other on the high seas are made on a siren as follows:—One short blast, indicating "I go to starboard," two short blasts indicating "I go to port." There are, however, many circumstances in which these signals may be indistinctly heard or wrongly understood on board the vessel for which they are intended. The use of air whistles, with which most motor vessels are equipped, is regarded as still less satisfactory than the siren signals of steam vessels, and there is little doubt that the combined use of optical and sound signals will largely diminish the chances of collision at sea.

The optical direction indicator system consists of three arrows:—one amidship, horizontal, with the point to port; one amidship, horizontal, with the point to starboard; and one amidship, vertical, with the point upwards. When lighted, these arrows mean respectively: "I go to port," "I go to starboard," and "I continue my direction and request you to inform me which direction you will take."

Extensive tests, in order to obtain the most efficient lamps have been carried out at the Eindhoven (Holland) works of the Philips Gloeilampen Company. A set of these lamps has been installed in the Batavier Line steamship Batavier V, and inspection of the signalling apparatus will probably be made by the Board of Trade and other shipping authorities. The present experiments were undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. A. Vreugdenhil, who is connected with the management of the Royal Dutch Lloyd Line, and have been watched closely by shipping authorities in both Holland and Great Britain.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News	12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.
1.45 p.m.—Weather report.	5 to 7 p.m.—Programme of Columbia and Legal records supplied by Messrs. Anderson, Ltd.
"L'Arlesienne Suite—Intermezzo" and "L'Arlesienne Suite—Minuet" (Bizet, arr. Sear), J. H. Squire, Chamber Orchestra.	"Show Boat—Bill" (P. G. Wodehouse and J. Kern) and "Show Boat—Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man" (Hammerstein, 2nd and Kern), Marie Burke with Drury Lane Orchestra.
"On Top of the World, Alone" (Robin and Whiting) and "Through" (McCarthy and Monaco), Layton and Johnstone with Piano.	"Blue Eyes—Selection, Part 1 and 2" (Kern), Piccadilly Theatre Orchestra.
"Father's Favourites, Part 1 and 2" (Publishers: Francis, Day and Hunter, Ltd), Organ Solo by Terence Casey.	"Melodie" (Bluck-Squire) and "Andante Religioso" (Thome), Cello Solo by W. H. Squire with Piano and Organ.
"Every-Body's Melodies, Part 1 and 2" (arr. J. H. Squire), J. H. Squire, Celeste Octet.	"Andantino (Song of the Soul)" (Lemare) and "Reverie" (Dunkler—op. 20), Cello Solo by W. H. Squire with Piano.
"Bitter Sweet—I'll see you again" and "Bitter Sweet—Kiss me" (Noel Coward), Layton and Johnstone with Piano.	"Ideal Homes" and "Hidden Heroes" (Clarkson Rose, Norman Long).
"Petite Suite—Part 1: En Bateau and Part 2: Cortage" (Debussy), Sir Dan Godfrey.	"Petite Suite—Part 3: Menuet and Part 4: Ballet" (Debussy), Sir Dan Godfrey.
"Scottish Quadrilles, Figs. 1, 2 and 3" Palace Guards' Band.	"Old Time Waltz Medley" (Composers: Unknown) and "The Flanagan Chase The Banshee" (Flanagan Brothers), The Flanagan Brothers.
"Melodious Memories—(Pot-Pourri), Part 1, 2, 3 and 4" (arr. Herman Finch), Regal Cinema Orchestra.	"Kawaihau, Waltz" and "Honolulu, March" (Hawaiian Air), Hawaiian Silver String Quartet.
7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.	10 to 10.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese gramophone records.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.	

LOAD LINES FOR SHIPPING.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

The Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade in 1927 to advise on the load-line for ships make some important recommendations in their report, which was issued last month.

In framing new rules for determining load-lines the Committee state that their main endeavour had been to simplify the structure and arrangement of the rules so as to facilitate their application, to provide equitable treatment for different types of ships, and to avoid the anomalies and inequalities which exist in the present rules.

With regard to ships carrying timber deck cargoes, the Committee state: "It cannot be said that the restrictions imposed by British laws have at any time worked, satisfactorily. They have undoubtedly limited, especially since the beginning of the present century, the employment of British shipping in the timber trade to this country and have discouraged the building of steamers specially suitable for the trade. The conditions imposed by the regulations create anomalies which bring them into disrepute." They recommend that new legislation should be passed empowering the Board of Trade to make regulations for the carriage of timber deck cargoes and to modify them, due regard being paid to any representations made by the interests concerned. They further recommend that these new regulations should apply to all ships carrying timber deck cargoes when engaged on any voyage at any time of the year.

OIL Tankers.

The principle is accepted of loading tankers deeper than ordinary cargo ships, but to what extent the Committee found to be a most difficult problem. "In these circumstances," add the Committee, "and having regard to the fact that we are strongly of opinion that this question of increased draught is primarily one for international agreement after impartial consideration at an international conference, we feel that if we recommend a special table of freeboard for tankers it may be taken as prejudicial to impartial international consideration. We therefore leave the amount of deeper loading for international decision."

On the question of seasonal load lines a deputation had been received from the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, who made it clear that shipowners were in favour of the principle embodied in the zonal system adopted by the Zonal Committee that ship should be loaded to the load line marks appropriate to the zones through which they were passing, and that shipmasters in loading their ships must make due allowances for the zones through which they would pass. The deputation expressed a wish that the regulations ultimately adopted should be agreed internationally before being applied to British ships.

On the question of international agreement, the Committee recommend that, in view of the general understanding that an international conference on the load lines of merchant ships will be convened in the near future with the object of obtaining international agreement on the subject, the adoption of the rules be postponed until the result of that conference is known.

They further state "that in the event of international rules being adopted, it is of vital importance that arrangements be agreed for the uniform application of these rules, and for preventing the contravention of the rules by overloading by any other means."

BY MAIL, WIRE, AND WIRELESS.

London.—Mr. C. J. Norton, of the Foreign Office, is being transferred from the News Department to the Egyptian Department.

Leeds.—Levi Firth, 49, a Dewsbury Corporation carter, was committed for trial at Leeds charged with attempting to murder his wife.

Paris.—M. Kumanudi, at present Minister without portfolio in the Yugoslav Cabinet, is attending the conference in Paris on reparations in Eastern Europe.

London.—Sir John Maffey's Report as Governor-General, on the finances, administration, and condition of the Sudan in 1928, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 38, net).

Berlin.—Herr Theodor Leipart, president of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the largest organisation of its kind in Germany, was seriously injured in a motor accident.

Lyublyana.—A monument to the Emperor Napoleon I. was unveiled at Lyublyana, which was the capital of the Myrian Province when they formed part of the French Empire from 1800 to 1812.

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HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.
M.V. "HIMALAYA" ... Sails on or about the 29th Dec.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about the 7th Jan.
S.S. "HILDA" ... Sails on or about the 23rd Jan.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about the 4th Feb.

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M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 9th Jan.
S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" ... due here on or about the 25th Jan.
M.V. "VOGLAND" ... due here on or about the 8th Feb.
M.V. "RAMSES" ... due here on or about the 18th Feb.

HOMEWARD. Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg

via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "SAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 12th Dec.
S.S. "AMMON" ... sailing from here on or about the 26th Dec. 1930
S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 10th Jan.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 25th Jan.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 11th Feb.
S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" ... sailing from here on or about the 25th Feb.
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Sydenham.—One further case of typhoid at Sydenham is reported, bringing the total from the start of the outbreak to 56 cases, with one death.

Dulwich.—Arthur Walker, 65, of Holmedene Avenue, Herne Hill, was knocked down by a train at North Dulwich Station, and died on the way to hospital.

London.—Mr. Trevor Joeelyn Matthews has been elected Prime Warden, and Mr. James Henry Nelson Curtis Renter Warden, of the Dyers' Company.

Vancouver.—After a three-days hunger-strike 113 Doukhobors of both sexes, who were imprisoned for taking part in nude parades, have resumed regulation meals.

Liverpool.—An Irish bullock, which had swum across the Mersey against the ebb tide from the Birkenhead side, was found early the next morning floundering in the mud on the Otterspool shore at Aigburth, Liverpool.

London.—The *Universite* states that the Rev. T. Penrose Fry and his wife, who in Sheila Kaye-Smith, the novelist, were received into the Roman Catholic Church at the Jesuit Church, Farm Street. Mr. Fry was appointed curate of St. Stephen's, Gloucester Road, Kensington, in 1929.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st January, 1930, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 12th December, 1929. [3787]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA" ... On 12th Dec.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN" ... On 12th Dec.	3 p.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"CHEKIANG" ... On 13th Dec.	Daylight
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"NANSHANG" ... On 13th Dec.	Daylight
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"CHENGTO" ... On 14th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW" ... On 14th Dec.	Daylight
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING" ... On 15th Dec.	8 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW" ... On 15th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN" ... On 15th Dec.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG" ... On 17th Dec.	Daylight
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW" ... On 18th Dec.	11 a.m.
WHEATON, CHENGTO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" ... On 2nd Dec.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG" ... On 22nd Dec.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGCHOW" ... On 22nd Dec.	11 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHUSAN" ... On 26th Dec.	10 a.m.
WHEATON, CHENGTO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" ... On 31st Dec.	10 a.m.

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TAIPING	11th January, 1930	14th January, 1930
CHANGTE	17th February	18th February
TAIPING	11th March	18th March

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DARTAGNAN	31st Dec.	SPRING	1st Jan.
ARABES	14th Jan.	G. METZINGER	16th Jan.
SPRING	28th Jan.	ANDRE LEBON	29th Jan.
G. METZINGER	11th Feb.	PORTHOISE	12th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON	25th Feb.	CHENONCEAUX	26th Feb.
PORTHOISE	11th Mar.	ATHOS II	12th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX	26th Mar.	DARTAGNAN	28th Mar.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	DECEMBER 10, 1929.										DECEMBER 11, 1929.									
	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Force	Direction	Clouds	State	Remarks	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Force	Direction	Clouds	State	Remarks
Wladivostok	12	30.35	77.0	28	ENE	2	0	6	30.37	76.8	32	...	ESE	3	0	...	...	...	...	...
Namuro	11	30.31	77.0	...	WSW	1	...	5	30.32	77.0	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	...	30.31	77.0	...	S	1	...	...	30.32	76.5	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	30.26	76.5	...	NW	2	...	...	30.14	76.5	...	...	SW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kobe	...	30.10	76.5	...	WNW	1	...	...	30.18	76.5	...	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	30.08	76.5	...	ENE	1	...	...	30.14	76.5	...	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	30.06	76.5	...	N	2	...	...	30.10	76.5	...	...	SSE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	30.08	76.0	...	NNE	2	...	...	30.08	76.0	...	...	ENE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	30.12	76.0	...	NNE	1	...	...	29.94	76.0	...	...	WNW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	29.94	76.0	...	NNE	1	...	...	30.32	77.0	38	91	WNW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	15	30.21	76.7	46	86	NNE	1	...	30.19	76.6	36	100	WNW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	30.22	76.7	54	65	NNW	4	...	30.23	76.7	47	98	NNW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	...	30.26	76.6	50	93	NNW	4	...	30.08	76.4	62	83	N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	...	30.05	76.2	75	72	E	1	...	30.11	76.4	60	90	NE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	30.07	76.8	73	57	SE	2	...	30.05	76.3	61	94	NE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	30.14	76.5	68	77	ESE	4	...	30.10	76.4	63	96	E	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihekou	11	30.10	76.4	75	...	N	2	...	30.08	76.4	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	...	30.07	76.3	77	...	N	2	...	30.05	76.3	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	...	30.05	76.3	79	...	NE	4	...	30.04	76.3	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshu	...	30.11	76.4	78	...	NE	4	...	30.08	76.3	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	30.05	76.3	68	73	E	4	...	30.03	76.3	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	30.03	76.2	73	...	ENE	4	...	29.99	76.2	66	88	SE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	30.02	76.2	73	...	SE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	29.99	76.1	78	81	E	4	...	29.97	76.1	68	96	NNE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	29.98	76.1	78	67	E	2	...	29.95	76.0	72	...	SE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phulien	15	29.94	76.0	78	...	ENE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	14	29.94	76.0	79	73	NE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	...	29.91	75.9	79	80	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparri	...	29.86	75.8	84	71	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.81	75.7	82	70	NW	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.81	75.7	84	74	WSW	2	...	29.91	75.6	72	94	N	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.81	75.7	86	75	ENE	4	...	29.87	75.7	77	85	N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.81	75.7	82	77	NNE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.80	75.6	84	64	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	29.76	75.6	86	71	NE	6	...	29.85	75.2	78	96	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.78	75.6	82	74	ENE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	12.22	29.78	75.6	...	NE	4	...	4.22	29.79	75.6	...	...	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	11.00	29.78	75.6	...	ENE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.83	75.7	84	79	NE	6	...	29.79	75.6	78	86	SW	6	...	...	...	...	...	...

December 11d. 10A. 50m.—The anticyclone is passing into the Pacific. The typhoon is probably continuing on a westerly course towards N. Malay. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea. Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since January 1, 69.40 inches, against an average of 82.36 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON DECEMBER 12.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, December 11

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather	Rain
30.09	30.08	29.97	67	74	75	E	0.00
30.09	30.08	29.97	67	74	75	E	0.00
30.09	30.08	29.97	67	74	75	E	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 10: 68

Lowest open-air Temperature, 11: 65

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 12 to 13, 1929.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week	Date	Month	Time	Height	Time	Height
Thur	12	h. m.	5:47	5:47	h. m.	5:47
Fri	13	h. m.	6:20	6:20	h. m.	6:20
Sat	14	h. m.	6:48	6:48	h. m.	6:48
Sun	15	h. m.	7:19	7:19	h. m.	7:19
Mon	16	h. m.	7:59	7:59	h. m.	7:59
Tues	17	h. m.	8:44	8:44	h. m.	8:44
Wed	18	h. m.	9:24	9:24	h. m.	9:24

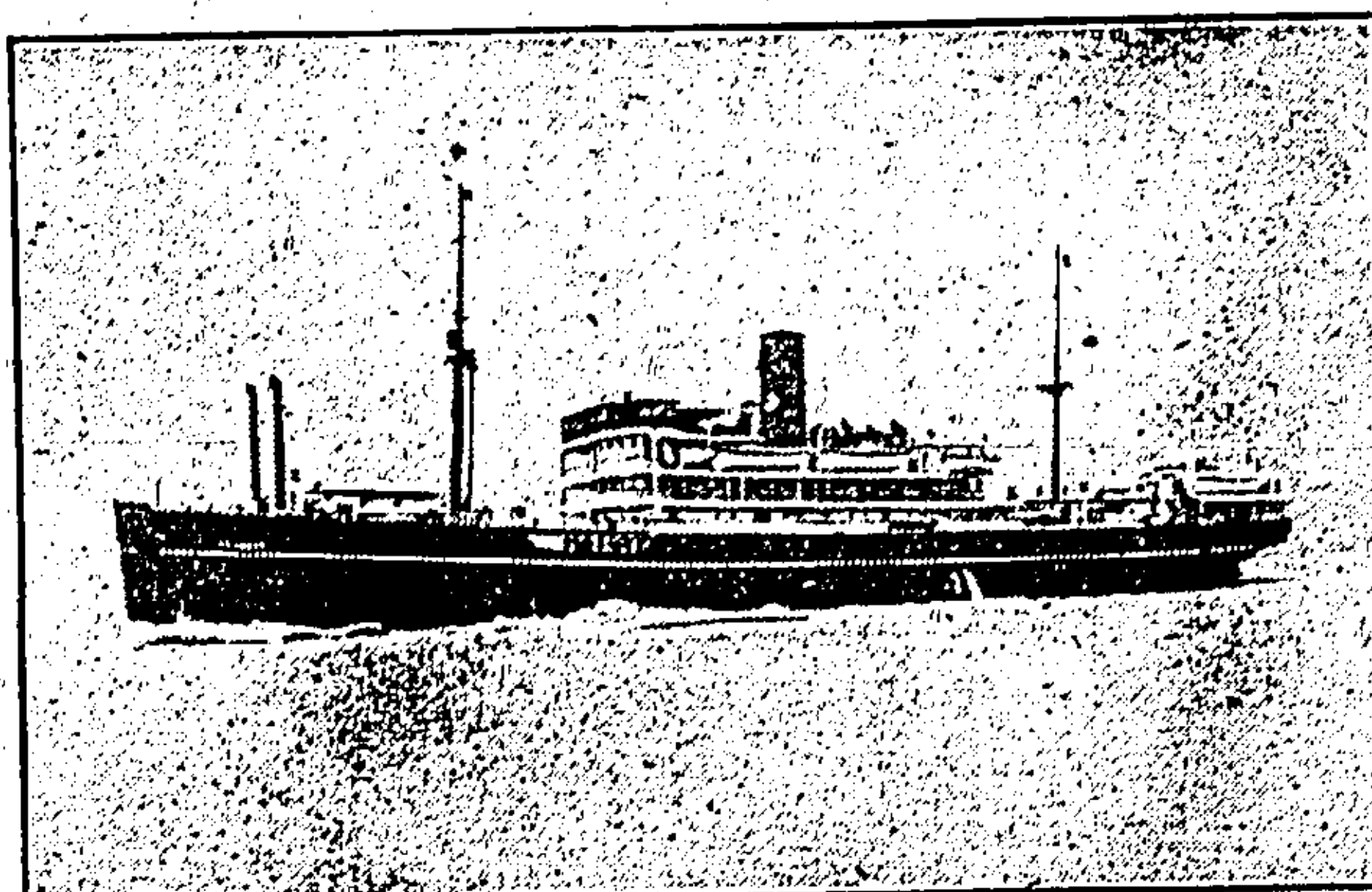
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MISHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Jan.

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HAKONE MARU ... Saturday, 14th Dec.
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 28th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th Dec.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Jan.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TASMANIA MARU ... Saturday, 14th Dec.
TOTTORI MARU ... Friday, 27th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
ANTO MARU ... Sunday, 22nd Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Jan.

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.
TAKAOKA MARU ... Saturday, 14th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles.
DAKAR MARU ... Saturday, 14th Dec.

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MURORAN MARU ... Sunday, 15th Dec.
AKITA MARU ... Sunday, 29th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
BINGO MARU (Mojito direct) ... Monday, 16th Dec.
AKI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 20th Dec.

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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 13,420 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
20,170 TONS.

Cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports
Talamba, Calcutta	2,300	3,000
St. Albans, Melbourne	390	1,059
Haining, Foochow	150	—
Achilles, Swansea	1,280	6,900
Changtu, Melbourne	320	300
Norwegian, Bangkok	—	4,640
Protea, Bangkok	750	—
Dutch, Deli	340	—
French, Haiphong	2,200	600
Japanese, Yendai Maru	2,310	1,700
Kohatsu Maru	880	1,250
Hozan Maru	1,650	—
Sado Maru	270	5,250
Chinese, Chung Kong	250	—
Tourane	—	250
Total	13,420	20,170

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Talamba (Br.) Calcutta	1,076
St. Albans (Br.) Melbourne	73
Haining (Br.) Foochow	130
Amoy (Br.) Swansea	18
Protea (Nor.) Bangkok	10
Cremer (Dut.) Belawan, Deli	5,062
Limchow (Fr.) Haiphong	98
Hozan Maru (Jap.) Keelung	55
Sado Maru (Jap.) Nagoya	11
Shanghai	—
Total	3,533

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	5	6
American	1	0
Norwegian	1	1
Dutch	1	0
French	1	2
Japanese	4	3
Chinese	2	2
Total	15	15

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

Three hawkers were fined \$3 by Mr. T. W. H. Rosegood at the Marine Court for hawking in prohibited areas.

A Chinese was fined \$8 for hawking cooked food without a license on board the Tung Kun.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following ships were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves—Kowloon: Talamba, Lahn, Sado Maru, Penang Maru; A.P.C.—North Point: Bithnia; Soony—Lanchow: Standard Arrow; Jardine Matheson's: Kwai-sang; O.S.K.: Menado Maru, Hozan Maru; Douglas Laprak: Haining, Haining.

Docks—Kowloon: Hng Sang, Chak Sang, Thalang, Argonauta, Venezia, Kong Ning, Ping Ching, Tai Lee, Kutsang, Taikoo; Tai-yuen, Lyemmoon, Sinkiang, Kwangchow, Seang Bee.

Buoys—A1 Perseus, A2 City of Shanghai, A3 Teucer, A4 Ceylon, A5 Yokohama Maru, A6 Indus Maru, A10 Tjibadak, B11 Song Bo, B12 Chinghua, B13 Kiangsu, C14 Chung Kong, C15 Foo Lee, C17 New Mathilde, C19 Nitto Maru, B20 Soochow, B21 Roko Maru, A24 Batavia Maru, A25 Hanover, A26 Kinsen Maru, A27 Anhui, A28 Cremer, A29 Tauruga Maru, B34 Yendai Maru, C35 Shun Chih, B36 Limchow, B38 Sokudai, C39 Prosper, C40 Hirundo, C42 Tsang Wo, C43 Canton, C44 Kronviken, C45 Proteus, C33 Kohatsu Maru.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—

Basin—Tamar, Cornflower, Petterfield, Magnolia, Marazion, Seamus, Sirdar.

North Arm—Sterling.

West Wall—Kent.

In Dock—Thracian, Sepoy, Seraph.

Wharves—Cornwall.

No. 4 Buoy—Herald.

No. 5 Buoy—Hermes.

No. 7 Buoy—Iroquois.

Foreign Men of War—Italian cruiser Libia.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived by the s.s. Changtu from Melbourne and way ports:—Dr. F. G. Fenton, Dr. R. Reidy, Miss J. Mittle, Mr. J. Amherst, Mrs. M. Maloney, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dyder, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Barton, Mrs. M. Paul, Mrs. E. R. van Someren, Mr. S. Coleman.

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ARRIVALS.

December 10.

Achilles, British str., 7,100 tons, Capt. D. T. Williams, from Singapore, Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

Changtu, British str., 2,570 tons, Capt. F. C. Gambrell, from Melbourne and ports, Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

Chengtu, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. J. D. Whyte, from Amoy, buoy No. C37.—B. & S.

Chung Kong, Chinese str., 447 tons, Capt. Kwok Shau, from Tourane, buoy No. C14.—Yau Lee S.S. Co.

Cremer, Dutch str., 2,784 tons, Capt. G. J. Harmsen, from Singapore, buoy No. A23.—J.C.J.L.

Limchow, French str., 1,501 tons, Capt. P. B. Morganti, from Hoihow, buoy No. B36.—Sing Kee & Co.

Nitto Maru, Japanese str., 1,273 tons, Capt. K. Naruse, from Canton, buoy No. C10.—O.S.K.

Song Bo, French str., 720 tons, Capt. Le Saux, from Haiphong, buoy No. B11.—M.M.

December 11.

Anking, British str., 2,047 tons, Capt. R. Ritchie, from Amoy, buoy No. A27.—B. & S.

Chinghua, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. A. F. Summersfeld, from Canton, buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Hai Ning, British str., 832 tons, Capt. A. H. Stewart, from Swatow, Douglas Wharf.—Douglas & Laprak.

Hafthor, Norwegian str., 761 tons, Capt. C. Beck, from Canton, Yau-mati.—Thoresen & Co.

Hanover, American str., 3,567 tons, Capt. E. W. Richardson, from Manila, buoy No. A25.—L. Everett Inc.

Hozan Maru, Japanese str., 2,347 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Swatow, O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Hydrangea, British str., 501 tons, Capt. P. W. Grierson, from Swatow, Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kohatsu Maru, from Japanese str., 1,300 tons, Capt. K. Sone, from Keelung and Macao, buoy No. C34.—Wada Jimusho.

Kwai Sang, British str., 1,435 tons, Capt. P. Jowitt, from Tsingtao, Shanghai and Swatow, West Point Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

Soochow, British str., 1,584 tons, Capt. J. Layton, from Swatow, buoy No. B20.—B. & S.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Swatow, buoy No. C41.—N.Y.K.

Utredit, Dutch str., 700 tons, Capt. F. Witschut, from Tamsin, Tai Kok Tsui.—A.P.O.

Yendai Maru, Japanese str., 2,069 tons, Capt. T. Kaneko, from Dairen, buoy No. B34.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES

December 11.

Achilles, for Shanghai.

Chengtu, for Canton.

Cremer, for Swatow.

Foo Lee, for Tsingtao.

Kiangchow, for Amoy.

Kobatsu Maru, for Canton.

Kwai Sang, for Canton.

Limchow, for Whampoa.

Menado Maru, for Hoihow.

Nitto Maru, for Keelung.

St. Albans, for Canton.

Sungshan Maru, for Canton.

Talamba, for Amoy.

Utredit, for Canton.

Wingwo, for K. C. Wan.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BELTANA"	—	18th Dec.	Mars. L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & Strals. Colombo & B'bay. (A'warp Marseilles and London.)
"ALPHEUS"	5,973	18th Dec.	Mars. L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & Strals. Colombo & B'bay. (A'warp Marseilles and London.)
"MALWA"	10,980	21st Dec.	Mars. L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & Strals. Colombo & B'bay. (A'warp Marseilles and London.)
"KHYBER"	9,114	25th Dec.	Mars. L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & Strals. Colombo & B'bay. (A'warp Marseilles and London.)
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	4th Jan.	B'bay, Mars. & L'don.
"LAHORE"	8,304	11th Jan. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KEIVA"	9,135	18th Jan.	Mars. L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	22nd Jan.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	25th Jan. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MANTUA"	10,948	1st Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,123	18th Feb.	Mars. L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MACDONIA"	11,120	1st Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,385	8th Mar. [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Mar.	Mars. L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'warp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	29th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	26th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	Mars. L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MANTUA"	10,948	24th May	Bombay, Mars. & London.
"KHYBER"	8,114	31st May [Mars.]	L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KEIVA"	9,135	7th June	Marseilles & London.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TARLIWA"	7,936	14th Dec. 2.30	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,066	1st Jan. [p.m.]	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	3rd Jan.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,849	14th Jan.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	28th Jan.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	18th Feb.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	22nd Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,066	3rd Mar.	do.

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan. 1930	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"NELLORE"	6,853	21st Jan.	do.
"TANDA"	6,856	28th Feb.	do.

* Calls Port Holland.

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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JEYPORE"	5,318	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KEIVA"	9,135	21st Dec.	do.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	21st Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,849	24th Dec.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MANTUA"	10,948	3rd Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	6,853	7th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KARMALA"	9,123	17th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	26th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHMIR"	9,385	28th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MACDONIA"	11,120	31st Jan.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	1st Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TANDA"	6,856	12th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,066	10th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KALYAN"	9,144	14th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	26th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	14th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	28th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	8,114	31st Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	do.
"MANTUA"	10,948	24th May	do.
"KEIVA"	9,135	7th June	do.
"RANPURA"	16,601	23rd June	do.
"KARMALA"	9,128	5th June	do.
"MOREA"	10,864	20th June	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	3rd July	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	31st July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,948	14th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th Aug.	do.

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All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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